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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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7 May 1984

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON OUTCOME OF ECA TALKS, DISAPPOINTMENT OF PARTICIPANTS

Account of Meeting

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 19 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by A. R.]

[Text] The meeting of international lenders with African governments of the northeastern region and Indian Ocean basin, in session since Thursday at the Madagascar Hilton, came to a close Saturday.

The executive secretary general of the ECA, Prof Adebayo Adedeji, presented an "evaluation" of this fifth technical consultative meeting, which we recall was mainly concerned with road and port projects, as well as with specific aspects of road and marine transportation.

Thus in the "roads" subsector 42 projects valued at \$1.11 billion were examined. Of that sum, \$653 million in external financing is still to be found.

At the close of the deliberations a number of lenders expressed an interest in contributions by their country or agency to particular projects. But the total foreign aid so far assured in principle represents less than 19 percent of the sum sought abroad, that is, \$117.3 million.

In the marine transportation sector only six projects were included in the meeting agenda. Their total estimated cost is approximately \$511 million, of which \$353 million must be sought abroad. Here the debates pursued during the meeting did not result in the slightest declaration of intention by lenders, who were content merely to "record" the particulars of each project and its resulting importance to the government concerned.

The third major theme of the meeting, "ports," included presentation of 32 projects requiring \$727.28 million in foreign financial aid out of a total cost of \$1.31 billion. Of the total foreign loan funds sought, lenders showed interest in providing only 8 percent, or \$60.7 million.

The foregoing summary evaluation of the Anosy meeting's deliberations shows that this second phase of the UN Transportation and Communications Decade

(1984-1988) is running the risk of meeting the same sad fate as the first (1978-1984), which as we know was marked by a very small outside contribution to the specific projects drawn up by interested countries to meet their needs under categories included in the agenda.

Indeed, lenders provided but \$1.8 billion, while the effort by African countries themselves totaled \$5.2 billion.

It can only be hoped, then, that the danger is simply an impression. It is true also that the number of lenders represented at the earlier meetings was relatively limited, and that once it is spread throughout the world the operation will no doubt attract more attention from international financial institutions and developed donor countries.

At the Antananarivo meeting the following financial institutions were represented: UNDP /UN Development Plan/, World Bank, EDF /European Development Fund/, and Central Economic Cooperation Fund--in a word, always the same ones. And why should not others come to swell their ranks? As for the countries represented, they were China, France, West Germany, India, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia. Does that mean the other countries recognized by Antananarivo are not interested in such an operation, vital though it is to development of the African countries concerned?

Of the 16 countries which had announced their participation in the meeting, only 8 were able to be effectively represented: Algeria, the Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Kenya, Uganda, and Seychelles. Among those absent Morocco, Sudan, and Tanzania had "very large programs requiring foreign assistance." Regarding the projects of the latter countries, which were presented at the end of the meeting, no information was obtainable on any possible foreign financing. EDF delegate Jean Cordy stated at the conclusion of the meeting that his organization was prepared to examine projects relating to training (in the ports category)"provided the countries concerned can include them in their respective proposed national programs." So from the direction of Brussels, in that very specific category, there already appears to be some ray of hope. The World Bank is also already showing a certain interest in the whole question, for its loans to various countries concerned relate to specific road projects. France, too, has given its endorsement to the Madagascar port projects.

Director General of Planning Jean Robiarivony, who officially closed the meeting Saturday, was explicit in his remarks: "Though this dialogue did not always lead to specific commitments, that should not surprise us. Such was not the purpose of this meeting. We shall be much gratified, however, if the signs of interest shown by donor countries and financial institutions in certain projects are quickly followed by bilateral contracts to provide the needed financing. And we would be even more pleased if the silence which has weighed on certain other projects equally vital could be broken through further contacts, either at the initiative of the countries concerned or at that of donor countries."

In large measure, the projects presented at this meeting reflect a policy of rehabilitation and maintenance. In the case of Madagascar, as was emphasized Saturday by the director general of planning, they are an integral part of the 1984-1988 public investment program based on the priority "rehabilitation of the productive system and infrastructure."

M Robiarivony also spoke of a "constructive dialogue" between countries of the subregion represented. He invited lenders to "take a more active part in the meetings of this initial phase."

According to figures cited Saturday, the 16 African governments concerned hope to obtain outside financing totaling over \$1.733 million out of the \$2.931 million representing the aggregate cost of their 80 projects in the domain of road and marine transportation over the next 4 years.

But the lenders present--who indeed were not many!--estimate the total of funds which will probably be made available at only \$178 million. The gap, as can be seen, is a wide one, though this is certainly not the last word. So it is a matter of wait and see.

ECA Head Voices Disappointment

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 19 Mar 84 p 2

Text Foreign delegates who participated in the 50th technical consultative meeting of the ECA began to leave the capital yesterday. Among them was Prof Adebayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the organization. Shortly before his departure from Ivato he gave a brief interview to the press, during which he showed a measure of disappointment at the low level of participation in the meeting, on the part of both the group of African countries concerned--in the northern, eastern, and Indian Ocean subregion--and international lenders and donor countries.

To start with the international lenders, Prof Adedeji informed the press that "broadly speaking, we invited all developed countries to this technical consultative meeting--all western countries, whether of eastern or western Europe. Of course, the matter of their participation or abstention was a question for those countries to decide for themselves in full sovereignty."

For their participation, we note that the ECA took all needed steps to assure the success of this technical consultative meeting. In the light of past experience, Prof Adedeji spoke categorically: "Since we have been organizing this type of meeting," he said, "we have noted that all participants have been western European countries. We have had none from eastern Europe--which means that participation has always been somewhat limited"

All Were Once Agreed

Prof Adedeji does not for all that appear discouraged. "We remain hopeful," he said. "I am taking advantage of this occasion to renew an appeal to all UN member states, urging them to contribute to the success of the Transportation and Communications Decade in Africa. For when it was proclaimed in 1978 that was done unanimously, with the assent of all UN member states in both eastern and western Europe.

"Now we recall that in fact only the UNDP, IBRD, EDF, and the French Central Economic Cooperation Fund were present as financing organizations at the Antananarivo meeting. Among "donor" countries, it was noted that China, France, West Germany, India, Poland, and the Netherlands were present only as observers."

Of the 16 countries whose participation was announced, 8 were effectively represented, and Pr Adedeji somewhat regretted such a deficiency, pointing out that "invitations were sent over a month ago. Follow-up letters were later sent to each interested government, but only 8 states participated. There is no doubt that such a limited participation affected the results of this round table between lenders and African countries. I cannot for the moment give you precise reasons or even explain to you why participation was weak. In Addis Abeba I shall resume contact with the African states concerned, as well as with lenders, to try to get an idea of the situation."

Prof Adedeji then emphasized that pursuant to a UN decision other similar meetings will be held in coming months on transportation in Africa. "So I dare to hope," he said yesterday, "that those African states as well as those lenders who were not able this time to take part in the various technical consultative meetings which were held will find it possible to catch up at coming meetings still to be organized."

Earlier in his remarks Prof Adedeji renewed the official thanks of his organization for "the quality and warmth of the welcome" extended by the Malagasy government to insure the success of this meeting. "I am particularly happy," he said, "that Madagascar has thus contributed positively to actions **intended to mobilize resources for financing the program of the decade.** It now rests with member states to insure the survival of the decisions reached by making contact as soon as possible with lenders in order to record concretely the lack of interest in financing which was expressed."

"At the threshold of implementation of the second phase program approved last month by the 4th conference of African transportation, communications, and planning ministers," Prof Adedeji added, "I express the wish that Madagascar will play a much more active role in this second period, and that more pan-African meetings like that at Antananarivo will be held. Our stay here allowed us to gauge Madagascar's interest in the economic situation of the African continent, a cause for which the ECA constantly struggles. Madagascar's support encourages us to persevere in that task."

Present to bid farewell to Prof Adedeji on his departure from Ivato were the secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs, M Ramarozaka, and M Gitara, deputy resident representative of the UNDP in Madagascar.

FRONTLINE STATES YOUTHS MEET IN ZAMBIA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Youths from the six frontline states begin a two-day meeting in Lusaka Zambia today to review the recent political developments in southern Africa.

Tanzania's delegation to the meeting which left for Lusaka yesterday is led by the Deputy Secretary-General of the Tanzania Youth Organisation (Vijana), Ndugu Paschal Mabiti.

He is accompanied by a Vijana official, Ndugu Jenerali Ulimwengu.

The Vijana Secretary-General, Ndugu Mohamed Seif Khatib, said the meeting would dwell on racist South Africa's diplomatic manoeuvres with neighbouring countries and the Namibian independence question.

Meanwhile, a two-member youth delegation leaves tomorrow for Sophia, Bulgaria, to attend a conference of the international Union of Students (IUS).

Ndugu Mshamu Abdallah Khamis, a member of the Vijana National Council and Ndugu Peter Kangwa, Deputy Secretary-General for Students Affairs, will also represent Vijana at the preparatory committee meeting for the 12th World Youth Festival to be held next year.

Ndugu Khatib said another delegation will also leave next week for a fortnight's visit to China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China as part of the exchange programme between the two organisations.

The acting Regional youth Secretary of Zanzibar South, Ndugu Haji Ali Chapanga will lead the delegation which will comprise the regional Youth Secretary for Tanga, Ndugu Abdallah Kihato and Ndugu Janet Gwebe, Deputy Secretary-General for Secondary Schools in the youth organisation.

CSO: 3400/868

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH KAMPUCHEA RELEASED

Communique Released

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Angola condemned the measures by the imperialist and reactionary forces aimed at sabotaging the Kampuchean revolution. The condemnation was made following the talks between the representatives of the two countries during Kampuchean Foreign Relations Minister Hun Sen's visit to Angola.

In a joint communique released at the end of the discussions, the Kampucheans noted the progress made in returning economic, social and political life to normal in their country.

The two delegations discussed issues of common interest, as well as the international situation; they reiterated that efforts are needed to create the conditions for an overall and lasting solution to the problems in Southeast Asia, and emphasized that the resolution adopted during the seventh summit meeting of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi is an important basis for measures in that region.

The Angolan delegation reported on the significance and scope of the tripartite meeting in Lusaka, calling for the withdrawal of the South African troops from Angola. The two delegations condemned the system of apartheid and reaffirmed their support for and solidarity with the struggle of the South African people, led by the ANC, and also reiterated their solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO.

They stressed that the peaceful solution to the Namibian problem depends on the strict application of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Text of Communique

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Apr 84 p 2

[Full text of Angolan-Kampuchean joint communique following the visit by Kampuchean Foreign Relations Minister Hun Sen]

[Text] The Angolan and Kampuchean foreign ministers met for several talks during a visit by Kampuchea's Foreign Relations

Minister Hun Sen to our country. The Kampuchean minister was here from 30 March to 2 April at the invitation of his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge. At the end of the visit a joint communique was signed, the full text of which follows.

From 30 March to 2 April 1984, at the invitation of Comrade Paulo Teixeira Jorge, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and foreign relations minister of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, paid an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Angola.

Hun Sen, foreign affairs minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, paid homage to [the late] President Antonio Agostinho Neto, Immortal Guide of the Angolan Revolution and founder of the Angolan nation. Hun Sen placed a floral wreath at the tomb of the late president.

During his stay in Angola, the minister was received by Dino Matross, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of state security, representing Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola. Minister Hun Sen conveyed a message from Comrade Heng-Samrin, secretary general of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the State Presidium of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean foreign affairs minister held discussions with comrades Afonso Van-Dunem ("M'Binda"), MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for foreign relations, and Roberto de Almeida, Central Committee secretary for ideological affairs.

The two ministers discussed matters of common interest and with regard to the current situation in their respective countries, as well as international issues. The discussions took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The Kampuchean minister reported on the progress achieved in returning economic social and political life to normal in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on the struggle to consolidate national independence, on the defense of the revolutionary conquests and on the establishment of the material bases for socialism.

On behalf of the party, government and people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the minister thanked the MPLA-Labor Party, the government and the people of Angola for their understanding of the decisions made by the Kampuchean leaders and for the solidarity manifested by the Angolan people, party and government.

The Angolan minister thanked his counterpart for his clear and full report on the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea and praised the achievements of the Kampuchean people in their efforts to normalize the political, social and economic life of their country. He voiced his conviction that, under the farsighted leadership of the president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the Kampuchean people would achieve great successes.

The Angolan minister condemned the maneuvers of the forces of imperialism and international reaction, seeking to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution and the

conquests of the Kampuchean people in their struggle for a new beginning, and to restore the genocidal regime in the territory of the people's Republic of Kampuchea.

The minister voiced his deep appreciation for the Kampuchean policy of peace and nonalignment and firm support for the expressions of good will and the peace initiatives of the Kampuchean People's Republic and of the two other countries of Indochina, particularly the recent proposals adopted during the Conference of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the three countries of Indochina in Vientiane, in January 1984, to promote peaceful solutions to all problems in the region and dialogue between the two groups of countries of Indochina and ASEAN.

Regarding the situation in Southeast Asia, the two parties reiterated that efforts should be made to create the conditions for an overall and lasting solution to the problems of the region. They also felt that the resolution on South-east Asia adopted at the Seventh Summit Meeting of Nonaligned Nations, in New Delhi in March 1983, constituted an important foundation for the solution to the problems in that region.

They are firmly convinced that implementation of that resolution will surely contribute to peace and stability in the region.

The Angolan minister reported to his colleague on the results achieved in consolidating the Angolan revolution, in establishing the party organization throughout national territory and in building the foundations for a socialist society, as well as the efforts devoted to the defense of national sovereignty and to the economic and social development of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan minister presented a detailed report on the effects of the continuing attacks by the racist Pretoria regime, whose imperialist policy is aimed at destabilizing the countries of southern Africa, particularly the Front Line countries, to thwart economic independence, political stability and social progress in this part of the African continent. In this regard, the minister noted South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the efforts of the party and Government of the People's Republic of Angola to put an end to the undeclared war being waged by South Africa, which has been occupying a significant part of Angolan territory since 1981, despite the unanimous condemnation of the international community.

The minister reported to his Kampuchean counterpart on the meaning and scope of the tripartite meeting in Lusaka on 16 February 1984, which provided for the withdrawal of South African forces from Angolan territory, restoring its national sovereignty, and for the cessation of South African support to the puppet bands in the service of Pretoria.

The minister reiterated Angola's steadfast support for SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the heroic people of Namibia, and reaffirmed his conviction that UN Security Council Resolution 435 is the only legal and universally accepted basis for a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem.

The Kampuchean minister voiced his thanks for the detailed report on the international situation and the great concern of the Angolan party and government regarding the maneuvers of the enemies of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Kampuchean minister forcefully condemned the treacherous maneuvers of the forces of imperialism and international reaction, seeking to link the issue of Namibian independence to the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from Angola. He voiced Kampuchea's support for the diplomatic efforts of the People's Republic of Angola to preserve its independence and national sovereignty and to help arrive at a just solution to the prevailing situation in southern Africa.

Regarding African problems, the two parties condemned the odious and dehumanizing system of apartheid and reiterated their support for and solidarity with the struggle of the South African people, led by the ANC, to build a just and democratic society, free of men's exploitation by men and of all forms of racial discrimination.

The two parties reaffirmed their support for the Namibian people's just struggle for independence, led by SWAPO, their sole legitimate representative, and also their conviction that the peaceful solution to the Namibian problem can only be achieved through the strict application of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78. In this regard, they condemned the acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa against the Front Line countries.

Examining the Western Saharan issue, the two parties agreed that a solution must be based on the respective decisions of the United Nations and the OAU; specifically, application of resolution AHG/104/XIX, adopted during the 19th Summit Conference of the OAU in Addis-Ababa.

They reaffirmed their solidarity with the Palestinian people and with the PLO, the Palestinians' sole legitimate representative.

Both parties voiced their concern over the increasing aggressiveness of the imperialist forces, which are practicing a policy of confrontation and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states; this has contributed to aggravating existing conflicts and has created new ones in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America. The parties denounced the particularly serious danger posed by the accelerated nuclear arms race, provoked by the imperialists. They reiterated their full support for the peace efforts and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and for the efforts of peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples to promote demilitarization and to insure international security.

The two parties were pleased to share a common point of view regarding the issues discussed and voiced their conviction that the visit and the discussions would help to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples, parties and governments of the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Comrade Hun Sen thanked the Angolan people, party and government for the warm and brotherly welcome shown him during his stay in the People's Republic of Angola; he reiterated his invitation to his Angolan counterpart, Comrade Paulo Teixeira Jorge, to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, with the date to be agreed on at a later time.

6362
CSO: 3442/330

UNTA CONDUCTS VOLUNTEER WORK CAMPAIGN IN LUANDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Apr 84 p 12

[Article by Jose Luis Fernando]

[Text] Angolan workers, organized in their central labor organization UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers], yesterday conducted a volunteer work campaign in honor of their first congress, which will begin 3 days from now.

In the early hours of the morning, the workers, organized in their respective unions, met in the locations determined and assigned by UNTA, and proceeded to clean and beautify various streets in the city, cleaning out gutters and sewers.

Although the workers did not have suitable equipment or experience in this area, many gutters and sewers were unclogged, so the water standing around them could be drained off through their channels. We know that no work has been done to maintain these (gutters and sewers) for a long time, which has resulted in standing water stagnating all along the streets and paths.

We also think that the public services should be more involved in this campaign conducted yesterday at UNTA's initiative; otherwise, there is a risk that the mountains of debris that were removed will remain at the sites where they were piled up.

Another interesting aspect of the campaign was the participation of FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola] troops, who also took to the streets to greet and assist the workers (who will be holding their congress this month), throwing themselves into their assigned duties.

This opportunity which UNTA offered our city could be put to better use by the community services if, in collaboration with the Construction Ministry, they would put more equipment into operation and really give the nation's capital a better appearance.

Talking with people in various locations, we learned that everyone is interested in keeping the capital clean and beautiful, because it is the mirror of our country and our main "reception room," as one of the FAPLA soldiers told our reporter.

Even as we were writing this report, the work was still proceeding with great spirit. We would just like to remind the organizers and the government agencies connected with the effort that the piles of dirt at various locations should not be left there. They should be hauled away, so that the next rains will not "carry them off" and deposit them in unsuitable places, which would simply destroy the beauty which we want for our lovely city. Several hundred workers left their places of employment to lend the hands that were so much needed. Such dedicated effort should not go to waste.

6362

CSO: 3442/331

MINTRA ADVISORY COUNCIL COMMENTS ON FOREIGN WORKERS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] The Seventh General Advisory Council of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, which met recently for 2 days in Ambriz, ended with the adoption of important measures to improve the functioning of the ministry.

The advisory council recommended the speedy application of the new wage scale.

The council also advised the agencies to give priority to the task of elaborating the qualifications for technicians and recommended that the Ministry of Planning immediately approve the methodology for the classification of the various types of companies. To introduce standards for improved work organization, the advisory council recommended drafting interagency joint programs.

According to the recommendations of the Labor Ministry Advisory Council, the hiring of foreign personnel should be more strictly controlled.

Regarding resident foreign technicians, the council recommended application of stricter criteria in their hiring, because "the simple fact that they are foreign does not give them the right to any special or different treatment; only those whose technical skills are such as to make recruitment difficult in this country."

Regarding newly trained Angolan cadres, particularly in legal, economic and planning areas, and also regarding the distribution of vehicles to the workers, the meeting complained to the Labor Ministry about the respective assignments [Sentence as published.]

Finally, the Seventh Advisory Council of the Labor Ministry recommended that its technical office follow more closely the functioning of the labor justice agencies and regularly report on published legislation, in collaboration with the mass media, the Justice Ministry and UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers].

Participating in this event of transcendent importance for the functioning of the Labor Ministry were the national directors, department directors, provincial delegates and advisors of the ministry.

The opening session was chaired by Labor Minister Horacio Pereira Bras da Silva. Antonio Bernardo Caiondo, assistant coordinator of the Bengo CPP [People's Police Corps], presided over the closing session.

PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS VISITS MEDICAL LABORATORY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Mar 84 p 12

[Article by Pedro Correia]

[Text] Yesterday in Luanda, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, visited one of the laboratories for research and distribution of medicines, as part of a series of visits to monitor and observe the implementation of the emergency programs.

On that occasion, Ana de Aguiar, director of the laboratory, explained to the comrade president that the medicine produced and distributed currently meets only 50 percent of the needs of the population of Luanda. There are several reasons for this, ranging from the inadequate climate control in the laboratory, which makes it difficult to preserve the medicines, to the constant shortages and breakdown of equipment.

The laboratory director said the raw materials currently in stock arrived at the facilities in September 1983. Distribution has been limited by the lack of some materials needed to produce the medicines, the breakdown of the machines and the crude production methods at the laboratory.

To demonstrate this situation, she escorted the president to one of the workrooms where hydrogen peroxide is produced. The production and packaging process is manual, because there is no machinery for this work. Part of the laboratory facilities are under construction, and they have not yet acquired any equipment for later installation because the Health Ministry has not yet designated the supplying company.

It was observed that although the construction is almost finished, the work has stopped because there are no fuse boxes. This problem will be taken care of in April, when the order signed recently with the producing firm is filled.

Despite these problems, the workers at that laboratory are attempting to meet the established quotas and are exercising strict control over the utilization of raw materials and the output of medicines. There is also concern for personnel training; some of the workers are attending advanced courses abroad.

To overcome the problems as quickly as possible, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has made the technical-material means available to the laboratory to increase the production of medicines.

LUANDA PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEE ENDS SECOND SESSION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by J. Miguel]

[Text] The Second Regular General Session of the Luanda Provincial Party Committee, for 1984, which began its proceedings last Wednesday, ended at 2000 hours on 6 April with the adoption of important decisions and recommendations for the political, economic and social activity of the province.

The highest party organ in the province devoted intensive study to the situation caused by the heavy rains which fell recently on the capital, the problem of public health and sanitation, uncontrolled construction activity and supervised "do-it-yourself" building, the supply of foodstuffs for the public and the problem of rural marketing; the political-military situation in the province and the situation in southern Africa were also discussed.

Regarding party activity, the Second Ordinary Session of the Luanda Province Party Committee recommended, among other things, that within 30 days the party's supervisory groups should make a study of the party's rank and file organizations which are functioning poorly and present their findings at the next full session. It was also recommended that the organization of the party municipal committees be analyzed, in order to provide them with the material and human resources needed to strengthen their leadership role in their jurisdictions.

Also with regard to party recommendations, the Executive Commission of the Province Party Committee was instructed to take action to delegate powers to the Provincial Party Committee regarding local information and propaganda.

In the area of organization and vigilance, it was recommended that the Provincial Commission create the mechanisms for supervision of the inhabitants within its jurisdiction.

The need to define the dependence of the neighborhood organizations on the central organization was another issue taken up by the participants at the session, who also recommended that the People's Vigilance Brigades in the province provide adequate control over their structures and members. The Executive Commission of the Provincial Party Committee was also given the task of studying the assignment of the members of the Party Provincial Committee (who are not deputies)

to the permanent committees of the Provincial People's Assemblies and to zones of action.

Another important point mentioned in the recommendations was the need to provide the health centers with the timely means to serve the public better, as well as the approval of a resolution on the housing problem.

In the cultural area, it was also recommended that the party municipal committees make a study and a survey of the current condition of the historic sites of the Second War of National Liberation within their jurisdictions and present proposals for their preservation, considering their historic importance and their role in educating generations to come.

Finally, the Second Session of the Luanda Provincial Party Committee praised the efforts of the Aid Commission to alleviate the situation created by the rains that devastated the capital (with emphasis on the internationalist solidarity of Cuba, the Soviet Union and other countries which contributed their efforts to relieve the disastrous effects of the rains.

During the proceedings, the plan was approved for the vitalization of the campaign to educate and mobilize the residents of the capital to clean up and beautify their city.

At the end of the proceedings, the participants approved a motion of support for the Party Central Committee and for Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in their efforts to solve the people's problems and to arrive at a just solution to the situation prevailing in southern Africa, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435. The motion also mentioned support for the recent Declaration of Havana, between the Angolan and Cuban governments, regarding the issue of the Cuban internationalist troops in Angola. It also wished the party youth well in their coming celebration of Angolan Youth Day, and the UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers] in their forthcoming First Congress.

It is noted that the current regular general session of the Luanda Provincial Party Committee was chaired by Mariano Puko, its coordinator and member of the Central Committee. The session was also attended by Cabelo Branco, its assistant coordinator and member of the Central Committee, as well as a majority of its members.

6362

CSO: 3442/331

BRIEFS

KWANZA-BENGO AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS--Several agricultural-livestock projects are under study in the area of Kwanza-Bengo, involving large investments of foreign capital by mixed companies, the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned from a source close to the representative of the financial group which is interested in the projects. That financial group is led by businessman Luis de Sousa e Holstein Beck, Duque de Almeida, who is the administrator of the second most important agricultural concern in Portugal; other members include industrialists Luis and Antonio Ribeiro da Cunha. As is known, the proposals for the undertakings in the Kwanza-Bengo zone have already been submitted to the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture, where feasibility studies are now in progress. According to the proposals, it is planned to establish a hog-raising and processing industry, as well as to produce chickens for meat and eggs. In a second phase, the financial group is considering the possibility of raising beef cattle. Meanwhile, following the preliminary contacts now in progress, Engineer Luis de Sousa e Holstein Beck should come to the People's Republic of Angola this month, to meet personally with the Angolan authorities and discuss the problems involved in initiating the venture. The projects were designed by a group of Portuguese and Spanish technicians and by a Madrid firm which specializes in agricultural studies. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Apr 84 p 3] 6362

SMUGGLED FUEL--Nine officials and drivers of the SONANGOL[National Angolan Fuel Company] Provincial Directorate in Cabinda have been charged with embezzlement, having diverted over 150 liters of gasoline, gasoil and petroleum. The officials include Joao da Silva, provincial superintendent of SONANGOL, and also Marcos Anibal, Luis Soares and Norberto Ngaca, chiefs, respectively, of marketing, operations and personnel. Questioned Thursday in this city by the local press, the smugglers confessed that they had been involved in taking fuel across the border into the Republic of Zaire, in exchange for radios and beer, mainly for future sale on the black market. In this act of sabotage, drums of gasoline were sold for 10,000 kwanzas and oil drums were sold for 7,000 kwanzas. It is noted that some local citizens also took part in the smuggling and will also go to trial. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Mar 84 p 1] 6362

MEAT FROM ZIMBABWE--During the first 6 months of this year, Angola will buy 4,000 tons of beef from Zimbabwe, with an estimated value of about 166.5 million kwanzas, it was officially announced in Harare. These sales are pursuant to the first part of a trade agreement protocol, in effect for 5 years, regarding exports of Zimbabwean beef to Angola. The protocol was signed between

IMPORTANG, Angola's national import company, and the Zimbabwean Butchering and Selling Agency. A joint communique released Thursday in Harare states that this is the most important agreement signed with Angola by a Zimbabwean association and that it will help to strengthen economic relations between the two countries. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Mar 84 p 9] 6362

TRANSPORTATION FIGURES--Malanje--In 1983, about 5,759 passengers were served by urban and interurban transport in Malanje Province, the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned from a well-informed source in this city. According to the same source, in the same period, of the 25,000 tons of cargo initially planned, 14,900 tons were transported, earning receipts of 32,790 kwanzas. Regarding the emergency program to recover transport equipment, machinery and vehicles, despite the shortage of replacement parts, spare parts and skilled manpower, 30 of the 33 trucks that were out of commission have already been recovered. In this same context, construction has begun on Manauto No 1, which will service vehicles carrying the "Scania" mark, and installation of Manauto No 70, for vehicles bearing the "Ifa" mark, was completed at the beginning of 1984. Also, to provide better transport service, basically in the collection and distribution of agricultural products, 5 "Ifa" trucks and 38 "Scania" trucks were acquired by the ETP [expansion unknown] in 1983. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Mar 84 p 9] 6362

PEOPLE'S VIGILANCE BRIG ES--The First Seminar for People's Vigilance Brigades [BPV's] in Lunda Sul was held at the beginning of the week in the city of Saurino. The seminar was led by Antonio Jaime Ifinde, chief of the provincial sector for BPV affairs. During the seminar, the participants learned about BPV regulations and gained ideas about the basic principles of popular vigilance. There were also some lectures on party tasks. The meeting was attended by members of the Executive Commission of the CPP [People's Police Corps], the provincial first secretary of UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers], the provincial secretariat of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women] and representatives of the 10th Political-Military Region, the Military Attorney's Office, the TGFA [expansion unknown], the ODP [People's Defense Organization], MINSE [Ministry of Internal Security] and municipal and local commissions, as well as the district coordinators of the BPV's. The chief of the provincial sector for BPV's informed the Angolan news agency ANGOP that 25 brigades had been formed in Kazengo Municipio. He added that the newly created brigades will be inaugurated this month, after which they will benefit from a seminar on their functioning. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Apr 84 p 1] 6362

CUBAN FLOOD AID--A check in the amount of 2,165,370 kwanzas was presented to the assistant commissioner of Luanda Province by Orlando Santiesteban, member of the Cuban Communist Party Bureau in the People's Republic of Angola. On that occasion, Orlando Santiesteban said the donation was a gift from the internationalist Cubans in Angola, to be used to minimize the damage caused by the rains which have devastated our capital. In reply, after voicing thanks for the donation, Alberto de Almeida noted that the gift is highly significant and promised that it would be put to the best use by the ad hoc commission created to deal with the flood damage. Bernardo Fbo, first secretary of the Provincial People's Assembly, attended the presentation ceremony. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA IN Portuguese 4 Apr 84 p 12] 6362

RAILWAY REACTIVATED--The Namibe Railway, which has not been operating in the Kuando-Kubango area for some years, should be running again very soon, the press was recently informed by Manuel Francisco Tuta ("Batalha de Angola"), commissioner of Kuando-Kubango Province, following his visits to Kuchi and Kuito Kuanaval Municipios, in the interior of the province. Francisco Tuta added that the rehabilitation of the Namibe railroad in that area still depended on the progress of the reconstruction of two bridges destroyed by the armed bands. The Kuando-Kubango provincial commissioner denounced the crimes committed by the Angolan puppets against defenseless citizens in those areas and praised the courage and determination of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola] troops in neutralizing the enemy attacks. Regarding his visit to those municipios, Francisco Tuta said he had observed that the people were really engaged in their defense and production tasks, through their enlistment in the People's Defense Organization, despite--as he noted--the shortages in that area of some essential products: soap, salt and clothing. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Apr 84 p 12] 6362

CS0: 3442/331

ROLE OF LEBANESE COMMUNITY IN COUNTRY FEATURED

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Apr 84 p 7

[Text] Abidjan -"The red carpet on which you are walking was presented to me by the Muslims." The Maronite father of the Lebanese mission of Adjame, a large district of Abidjan, congratulates himself on the climate of mutual help which prevails in the Lebanese community of the Ivory Coast. Having arrived there 6 months ago from Lebanon, he restored some order in this mission, established in 1954, where an easygoing attitude was the rule. The Ivorian director of the little school was dismissed. At the reopening of the school he had registered only two-thirds of the actual pupils present, and had pocketed some 500 annual tuition payments, or more than 8 million CFA francs (160,000 francs).

Furthermore, gifts have multiplied. "The Lebanese are generous," says the priest, "but they want their effort to serve some purpose." The classrooms have been cleaned. The apartment of the former director, which faced the street, now houses a very clean dispensary. "There are 40 Lebanese doctors in the Ivory Coast, and I make demands on them", says the priest, who heads the mission alone, since his only companion is blockaded in Lebanon, where he went on a visit at the end of last year. The former premises of the dispensary have been converted into a youth club. The meeting halls of the mission have been repainted and refurnished. For the first time a young French couple was married in the cozy little Oriental church, the garden of which is in bloom.

Adjame is a working class district, swarming with people, whose shops are often the property of quite prosperous Lebanese. From it depart, in noise and confusion, the busses and bush-taxis which crisscross the Ivory Coast. At the other end of Abidjan, in the semi-residential area, and in any case quieter suburb of Marcory, an Islamic cultural center has recently been opened in a sad little building. On the ground floor, in the morning, two classrooms out of ten are occupied by a few young Africans learning embroidery and painting on silk under the direction of a Cape Verdian. On the second floor, the empty meeting hall contains only carpets and the portraits of Moussa Sadr, the Lebanese imam who disappeared in 1978, and his successor, Mohamed Mehdi Chamssedine, as well as the inevitable one of President Houphouet-Boigny.

In order to gain access to the third floor, that of the mosque, women must cover themselves with the veil. The fourth floor is the residence of the sheik, a person of considerable influence since, according to very approximate estimates, four-fifths of the some 60,000 Lebanese of the Ivory Coast are Shiites. Almost all of them are in business and play an important role in this country, where their investments have multiplied in recent years, particularly because of the fighting in Lebanon.

A Closed World

The first Lebanese arrived at the beginning of the century in the wake of the French. Some Christian and French-speaking families have therefore lived in the Ivory Coast for three generations. Not all of their children can speak Arabic. Since the sixties the most numerous arrivals have been Shiites from the south, coming from Qana, Zrerie, and Jouaya. Since the war in Lebanon the Lebanese community has again greatly increased, but has fewer local roots. Their number varies according to events, the opening or the closing of the airport in Beirut, or the rise or decline of the fever in Lebanon. They are constantly coming and going. "The old ones always hope to go back to die in their homes", explains Mrs Hiam Fakhreddine, who in 1979 founded the Association of Lebanese Women, the activities of which parallel those of the Lebanese World Cultural Union, the president of the Ivorian section of which is Mr Najib Zaher.

In the Ivory Coast the great Lebanese families, of which there are about a dozen, have a foothold in the processing industry. But the majority of the Lebanese are found at all levels of the commercial network, the more recent arrivals, who speak less French, occupying the jobs which are still to be had in the little provincial towns and even in the market-places in the bush.

In contrast to the French, they arrive without a work contract and set themselves up in the native districts. The sidewalk shops are held by Africans, but in back of the nearest shop one finds the Lebanese, great or small, who has become the indispensable intermediary of trade, like the Malian, the Nigerien, or the Mauritanian.

Within their rather closed little world which falls back on family traditions for the essentials, the main cleavage is between the old families, which consider the Ivory Coast a little like their adopted homeland and have houses of their own in Abidjan, and the new arrivals who have fled the war and would quickly return to Lebanon if they had the assurance of living there in peace. The former are well established and invest on the spot. It is even estimated that half of "the plateau"--the center of Abidjan--belongs to Lebanese who have garnered the lion's share of the real estate. But the recent arrivals have more of the mentality of refugees. In any case, the Lebanese of the Ivory Coast in one way or another, could contribute to the rebuilding of their country.

While waiting, they rebel against the unfavorable reputation which they have acquired. They are reproached for forming a homogenous group difficult to penetrate, of resorting to shady methods in business, of bribing civil servants, particularly the tax and customs agents, of using the twists and turns of the banking system in their own way, even changing banks frequently, and vanishing into thin air when it suits them. "Maybe there are some dishonest people among us, like everywhere else, but they are individual cases", retorts Mrs Fakhreddine, which is not entirely false.

Condemned to Stay For Good

In any case, President Houphouet-Boigny desires the Lebanese community to remain, the last December, on the occasion of the highly publicized reception for 400 of its representatives, he appealed to them to mobilize themselves on the side of the state against the rising criminality, to denounce business frauds, to renounce the use of go-betweens to obtain temporary residence permits..., by means of which Lebanese candidates for double nationality see their applications receive favorable consideration. "Some among you are notorious for fraud. I ask that you remove them," he told them.

"We ask that the good Lord grant a long life to President Houphouet-Boigny", a representative of the Lebanese community told us today, reflecting the hopes of people who have all suffered war and who have found tranquillity and prosperity in the Ivory Coast. In order to gain greater acceptance, the Lebanese are making serious financial efforts. They have offered 14 million CFA francs to finance the football Africa Cup which was just held in the Ivory Coast. They gave 20 vehicles and 20,000 liters of gasoline to the national police for the struggle against banditry, of which they themselves are often the victims. They are contributing to the financing of schools, orphan asylums, and even a leper village. The Ivorians often solicit them, knowing that they have resources and are not always in a position to refuse to help.

The Lebanese, in any case, are condemned to remain for good in the Ivory Coast. They know it and are planning the construction, starting next year, of a French-Arab school for their children. On their side the Ivorians would be wrong to deprive themselves of the services of a very dynamic community, whose businessmen and retailers are very well-informed on the needs of the domestic market and which has already invested more than 3 billion CFA francs in industry, two-fifths of its total capital in the country. Outside of all types of trade, one even finds Lebanese in carpentry, cosmetics, tailoring, or printing.

To cite only the best known example, the Osmais-Khalil family possesses 12 enterprises, the turnover of which is estimated at around 200 million francs. At a time when the Ivory Coast is undergoing its first financial crisis since independence, one understands better the appeal of President

Houphouet-Boigny to the Lebanese. In the Ivory Coast, as in many other countries of French-speaking Africa, the state is becoming exhausted in its role as the locomotive of the economy. Its salvation could come from private industry. The Lebanese presence may constitute an additional ace in the hole of which Abidjan would be wrong to deprive itself, especially since the internal divisions of the community are hardly very serious. There are of course some integrationists among the Muslims and even partisans of Khomeynism. But they do not count for much against the desire to be accepted by the Ivorian host, who would certainly not tolerate any importation of inter-Lebanese quarrels onto its own soil.

6108

CSO: 3419/580

NAMIBIAN FIRM CONDUCTS TRIAL FISHING CATCHES OFF GABON COAST

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text] A Namibian fishing firm is conducting trial catches off the Gabon coast in West Africa.

This opens new possibilities for Namibia's once proud fishing industry, now facing bankruptcy because of overfishing.

The only white-fish trawler belonging to Consortium Fisheries in Walvis Bay, Elly, returned from Gabon in February after conducting a trial fishing expedition in foreign waters lasting about one month.

The firm's General Manager, Mr Werner Depene, flew to Gabon several weeks ago to negotiate with the fishing authorities there.

Neither he nor top management for Ohlthaver & List--Consortium's Windhoek-based parent corporation--would officially confirm the expedition or elaborate on future plans.

But both said further details could be made known after a board meeting in Windhoek in a fortnight's time.

The Elly's target catch off Gabon was white fish, caught whole and stored on ice.

The degree of success of the Elly expedition has not been made known outside the company.

The new fishing horizon appears at a time when Gabon has joined the ranks of those African states favouring a negotiated settlement in Namibia.

At about the time of the Elly expedition, its President, Omar Bongo, called on Swapo to join the Multiparty Conference in Windhoek.

Gabon is one of those African states which is on a good--but mainly unofficial--footing with Pretoria.

Reliable sources have told The Advertiser the Elly expedition could open the way for more Namibian trawlers to undertake fishing in Gabonese waters on concession.

Director of Sea Fisheries, Dr Jan Jurgens said the authorities were aware of the operation but lacked details.

Walvis Bay and Luderitz-based trawlers often fish in other countries' waters.

But this is under licence of corporate concessions in which South African fishing firms have a stake.

This is mainly in South America, notably countries such as Chile and Peru although Walvis Bay trawlers have reportedly been active off the Canary Islands, Mauritius, and Algeria.

Central and West African fishing countries, however, now seem to be opening their waters to outside fleets.

In January, Senegal agreed to allow European Community fleets improved access to its fish in return for increased aid.

Namibia's 200 nautical-mile economic zone in the Atlantic is not recognised by the international community.

And much has been made of foreign trawlers landing fish from these seas without payment.

The prospects of Namibian trawlers going off in search of other pastures widens the horizons for developing the embattled fishing industry under these diplomatically harassing conditions.

CSO: 3400/854

MINING INDUSTRY'S FUTURE REPORTEDLY BLEAK

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Apr 84 pp 3, 7

[Text] Total employment in the mining industry last year fell by 13.6% to 16 903, while salaries and wages paid declined by 4,2% to R132m.

This was said by the outgoing President of the Chamber of Mines of SWA/Namibia, Mr Bob Meiring, in his annual report released at the weekend.

In 1982 there had been 19 580 people employed in mining and the wage bill had been R138m.

But the contribution of the mining sector to the State coffers was expected to more than double this year because Rossing Uranium Limited will pay more taxes after its tax holiday incentive runs out.

The contribution of mining to the fiscus last year fell to R20m from R34m in 1982 and R118 m in 1981.

This year it is expected to be about R73m.

The predicted recovery of the world's major industrial nations from the recession into which their companies slipped during 1980, did not materialise, Mr Meiring said.

"With overall mineral prices remaining depressed and working costs steadily rising through the high level of southern African inflation, the mining industry was forced to adopt a policy of financial restraint.

"The year also saw the closure of a significant operation, the Matchless copper mine near Windhoek," Mr Meiring said.

He noted that the major mining companies kept their production rates at very much the same levels as 1982 despite the poor return on capital employed.

The mining industry was, said Mr Meiring, obviously well placed to profit in the event of international recovery.

Prospecting activities reflected the cautious economic projections of the international mineral industry as well as the political uncertainty.

"Although the locally-based mining companies continued with their activities, the level of external exploration investment was far below what the mineral potential of the country deserves, particularly in the light of the socio-economic necessity for an expansion of the mining industry," Mr Meiring said.

The industry's commitment to the training and education of its employees was unaffected by the economic restraints, he said.

A steady advancement of Namibian citizens in the various work forces was reported.

But overall, the mining industry being entirely export orientated, two external factors militate against a return to healthy profitability, despite the cautiously optimistic outlook for 1984.

"Firstly, a strong and sustained upswing in the American, and hence the world's economy, is by no means a certainty."

The US Government was running a larger than usual deficit and was competing with industry in the money and capital markets, Mr Meiring said.

The resultant high interest rates acted as a damper on capital investment.

"Secondly," said Mr Meiring, "the current failure of metal prices to react positively to clear signs of economic recovery is of growing concern.

"This is not only attributed to large stockpiles, but to the increasing share of state control of the global mining industry."

A recent survey calculated the total proportion of metal output under government control now amounted to 63% for copper, 44% for tin, 39% for lead, 36% for zinc and 26% for silver.

In many cases, said Mr Meiring, metal was not produced according to market demand and prices, but production was tailored to national foreign exchange and employment needs.

In the case of copper, production at great loss had not only had ruinous effects on their national economies, but also contributed to the disruption of the world copper markets.

"With independence coming inexorably closer, it is my duty to impress on our leaders and planners-to-be that market mechanisms must be utilised as far as possible in order to achieve optimum economic results.

"Numerous examples prove that a free market and price mechanism and profit considerations based thereon are preferable to regulation of the utilisation of resources and the disruption caused by direct control measures," Mr Meiring said.

CSO: 3400/854

WINDHOEK COUNCIL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OUSTED IN SURPRISE MOVE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text] The ugly head of party politics loomed large last night as liberal and verkrampste factions within the Windhoek City Council drew their knives.

They danced war games around the receding figure of Mr Fanie Spies who shocked them all with his surprise resignation from the Management Committee, the most powerful body on the Council.

A bitter but proud Mr Spies announced his resignation last night, abruptly ending his 16-year-old rule as Chairman.

This followed a "palace revolution" spearheaded by verkrampste white nationalists last week.

Ironically, Mr Spies, who is one of the subcontinent's most honoured municipal officials, was last night congratulated by the Mayor, Mrs Joey Olivier, for receiving a Charter from South Africa's Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Willem de Klerk.

Town Clerk Mr Attie Arnold also received the award.

They were two out of the six municipal officials throughout the Southern Africa to be honoured in this way at a recent ceremony.

In resigning, Mr Spies insinuated party politics played a role in his sudden ousting.

An NP Councillor jokingly confirmed this after the meeting when he told reporters:

"We'd rather have a Rep fence-sitter chairing the Management Committee (referring to Mr Gunther Kaschik), than a Nat fence-sitter."

Not since the 'Concordia College affair' three years ago, have political temperatures run as high as last night.

And this time the words were razor sharp.

"It was a palace revolution. And a revolution of the Seven," said Councillor AB May in defence of the offended Councillor spies.

"To tell the truth, I'm going to resign from one or other committee soon," he threatened.

Former Mayor Ds Dries Yssel--himself a fallen victim of the secret NP hardline caucus last Monday--lost his temper.

This was a rare burst of political oratory coming from the soft-spoken minister.

Dr Yssel was another member of the minority "liberal group" whose three votes in favour of retaining Mr Spies in the Management Committee chair were hopelessly outnumbered by the seven who placed an absent Councillor, Gunther Kaschik at the helm.

Faces flushed as the Dominee spoke:

"Why did the caucus--and let's be honest, there was a caucus--not push him out of the Committee altogether?

"If this is the way the community is served by us, the elected office bearers, then something is wrong.

"To say Councillor Spies had served too long and it was time for him to retire; is that an argument?"

Turning to the City Council Chairman and MLA in the White Administration, Mr Willem Odendaal, Ds Yssel said:

"I think you should resign from the Legislative Assembly because you've been there too long.

"And you should have resigned as mayor of Usakos," he added, addressing the former mayor of the town on the edge of the Namib.

"We've all been here too long."

He asked if those Councillors who had stood up before him to express their regret at Mr Spies' shock resignation were "not playing with words?"

Councillor Yssel went further:

"The people who initiated this thing are sick in their hearts. There is something bad and sick going on here. This is not the norm.

"And the whole community of Windhoek can sense it."

Mr Spies' successor, Councillor Gunther Kaschik, was out of Windhoek when he was voted Chairman last week.

Mr Kaschik associated himself "with every word of Ds Yssel, a stunned Council heard.

He tabled a motion "which should have been done at the previous meeting," expressing the Council's unanimous appreciation for Councillor Spies' years of dedicated service.

The third member of the defeated pro-Spies trio on the Management Committee was Mr G du Preez.

He said the underhand manner in which Mr Spies was ousted boiled down to a motion of no-confidence, justifying Mr Spies' resignation.

Mr Spies, who took up a seat at the far end of the Council table after he had handed in his resignation, sat silent and hunched, fingering his papers nervously as each councillor rose to speak.

When they all had spoken--only the most junior Councillor, Mr Burmeister keeping quiet--Mr Spies rose to reply.

All he expected as "a bit of decency and to be warned in time."

"It seems this was all designed to shock me and teach me a lesson. For what I don't know."

He and Councilor May did not stay for the traditional after session supper.

A NP councillor admitted to reporters afterwards the party members on the Council had caucused separately, prior to ousting Mr Spies.

The seven who voted for his removal from the Chair were Councillors E. Joubert, said to be prime mover and now Deputy Mayor--Joey Olivier, the Mayor, and Verster, Burmeister, Hamman and Odendaal.

CSO: 3400/854

BRIEFS

SA CUTS COUNTRY'S AID--South Africa's Budget announced yesterday could bode ill for Namibia's forthcoming Budget and the economic year ahead. The R384m in budgetary aid earmarked for Namibia in the printed estimates would be trimmed administratively by R30m, Finance Minister Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday. He said the move had been decided to relieve pressure on the South African Exchequer. Following yesterday's SA Budget, spokesmen for the Namibian Department of Finance, including the Secretary, Dr Johan Jones, were busy in a long meeting today and could not be contacted for comment. A spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General said today this cut did not, of course, take into consideration other areas of expected revenue for the Namibian economy. But observers believe, with the manner in which SA has been putting the screws on Namibia in recent years and the overall economic picture not improving, things could go from bad to worse this year. Namibians will probably have to pierce another notch in belts that are already pulled in tight. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Mar 84 p 1]

DAMARAS OUT OF MPC--The Damara Council made a final break with the Multiparty Conference in Omarurua this past weekend. A special congress convened last Saturday unanimously ratified an earlier Central Committee decision to pull out of the MPC because it was changing into an anti-Swapo front. And at a public meeting in Omaruru soon after the congress, Damara Council deputy leader Mr Simson Tjongarero said negotiations will start with Swapo within a month aimed at future cooperation. "Blacks must unite and follow the example of Swapo to liberate Namibia. Even if we are jailed as leaders," Mr Tjongarero pleaded at the meeting. At the same rally yesterday, Damara Council leader Mr Justus Garoeb, said South Africa, who followed un-Christian oppressive policies, wanted to blame Swapo for what was happening in Namibia. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Apr 84 p 3]

NEW AIRPORT TERMINAL--The new terminal at the JG Strijdom Airport came into operation yesterday. All domestic and international flights will be handled from there, the Department of Transport announced in a weekend statement. The statement warned that "the introduction of these facilities will temporarily expose the public to some degree of inconvenience." These include an incomplected parking area, and insufficient telephone and restaurant facilities. These are available in the existing terminal building, however.

Travellers are requested to exercise patience. "Suggestions from the public as to methods of improving the facilities are most welcome and may be addressed to the Airport Manager," the statement concluded. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Apr 84 p 3]

DROUGHT RELIEF MEASURES--Sweeping new drought relief and bridging finance measures for white farmers have been announced by Mr Jannie de Wet, MEC for Agriculture in the Administration for Whites. The new scheme, which comes into effect on May 1, involves delisting the entire country as drought stricken, Mr De Wet said in a statement in Windhoek yesterday. After May 1 farmers will have to re-apply for either drought relief or bridging finance. Drought relief is aimed at keeping breeding stock alive and bridging finance at providing cash flow funds to resuscitate stock breeding in the wake of partial relief from recent rains. During April, farmers would have to confirm their current grazing position by means of a sworn statement. These must be handed in with their applications for funds, Mr De Wet said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Apr 84 p 3]

CSO: 3400/854

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION OUTLINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 7, 28 Mar 84 pp 2, 3, 4, 5

[Text] President Abdou Diouf has had to face up to an intensifying economic crisis exacerbated by regional tension, discontent among leading marabouts (Islamic religious leaders) and widespread resistance to mounting prices. On the political scene, he must still reign in the power of hardline barons within the ruling Parti Socialiste (PS) close to former President Leopold Senghor.

Ironically, Diouf was too successful in last year's legislative and presidential elections (AC Vol 24 No 4) in which 13 of the 14 recognised political parties participated. The result, an overwhelming victory for the PS and Diouf, failed to give Diouf the necessary excuse to carry out a thorough housecleaning exercise. Opposition forces lost ground, in contrast with the 1976 general election and the PS swept in with a record 111 national assembly seats out of 120. Abdoulaye Wade's Parti Democratique Senegalais (PDS) won only eight seats and Cheik Anta Diop's Rassemblement National Democratique (RND), one. The failure of this strategy made Diouf postpone a series of measures.

The most important change in the post-electoral period has been the scuttling of the prime ministership. Habib Thiam has been moved over to become president of the national assembly while Diouf has concentrated authority in his own hands. The French-born Jean Collin has strengthened his position in the secretary-general's office at the presidency. Access to Diouf is through him and he signs all important government expenditures and coordinates key appointments.

The reshuffled cabinet's new faces are the moderate Islamic intellectual, Iba Der Thiam, (minister of education), Bator Diop (rural development), Ibrahima Fall (universities), Doudou N'diaye (justice), Hamidou Sakho (housing and urbanisation) and Landing Sane (decentralisation). The new government has disappointed many critics who feel it has not lived up to presidential promises of a new deal. In particular, several ministers with tarnished reputations were kept on. Talk of luring moderate opposition leaders into the government failed to materialise.

Though Diouf ousted such stalwarts as Adrien Senghor, the ex-president's nephew, and Louis Alexandrienne, the hardline PS barons maintained their positions in the party hierarchy and can still count on the influential support of friends in the higher echelons of the state administration. Diouf's attempts to win the favour of the two leading Muslim brotherhoods, the Mourides and the Tidjanes, by giving them special economic advantages were unsuccessful. It appears that they were not satisfied with the inducement.

Senghor, neither a Muslim nor a Wolof (Senegal's principal ethnic group), knew how to play on rivalries between the different sects and within the brotherhoods. When Senghor refused to accede to marabout demands, they accepted it because Senghor was a practising Catholic and regarded as a "black Frenchman." Diouf, a technocrat with little political base, does not benefit from these considerations. At last year's Mouride fete, secretary-general Serigne Abdou Lahat M'backe made a thinly disguised criticism of the regime, a theme which was later picked up by Tidjane leader Abdul Azia Sy.

The economic situation worsened throughout 1983 and the outlook for this year is far from bright. The Sahel drought struck again: groundnut output, the principal export product, dropped to only 375,000 tonnes, the second worst crop in the decade, and millet and sorghum, the staple food crops, reached only 350,000 tonnes, down from 560,000 tonnes the previous year. Livestock was also devastated by lack of pasture.

The country's leading industrial projects, the Dakar Free Zone and the Dakar-Marine ship repair yard are proving to be costly failures. The ICS phosphoric acid complex which recently came on stream is not likely to be profitable while the phosphate mines at Taiba are in the doldrums. The MIFERSO iron ore scheme is unlikely to leave the drawing board, and there is little hope for the successful outcome of the Senegal River Valley development programme (AC Vol 23 No 8). The tourist industry still grows, but foreign firms remit back home most of the profits. The fishing sector still fails to live up to expectations. A promising joint venture with Denmark, Senegal Seafoods, collapsed last year.

Senegal's foreign debt is an estimated \$1.6bn, with the debt service ratio standing at a daunting 40%. Last November, the Paris Club rescheduled the country's foreign public debt for the third time and there are indications that a fourth rescheduling exercise may become necessary by the end of the year. In February, the London Club adjusted Senegal's debt towards the private banks. Western and Arab states are pouring funds into the Senegalese economy to maintain a modicum of political stability. Our sources indicate that the United States has already provided some \$35m in budgetary and balance of payment aid this year and will probably have to contribute around \$40m in the second half of the year. After the visit to Dakar in January by Pierre Mauroy, the French prime minister, Paris has just announced special budgetary aid of F200m (about \$25m) for 1984, a sum far below Senegal's original request. It reckons it needs a minimum of \$300m a year in foreign backing.

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are also channelling in petro-dollars, but their own financial surpluses are running low and future aid from the Gulf will certainly be less generous than in the past.

The IMF stabilisation plan is also taking its toll on economic activities. We hear that IMF experts have recommended a halt to substantial new investment programmes, a trimming of the state sector, a restriction of credit from the banking system and an end to subsidies on public services and staples. Last spring the prices of such essentials as rice, cooking oil, sugar, tea and bread rose steeply and the IMF is pushing for still more price hikes. Senegalese authorities are wary about possible food riots along the lines of the recent outbreaks in Tunisia and Morocco. Their nervousness reached such a point recently that the semi-official French language daily, *Le Soleil*, announced that the price of rice would not be increased and maintained that there was no shortage. Even so trading has been hard hit.

Diouf's anti-corruption campaign also seems to have run out of steam. He devotes much time to cementing the economic activities of a group of his own faithfuls who have come to be known as the "Louga Mafia," after Diouf's home town in northern Senegal. The leading member of this group is Djilly M'baye, a marabout, whose presidential connections helped him to set up in partnership with the French national oil company, Elf Aquitaine, in a southern exploration venture. M'baye holds a potentially profitable rice import permit, of which there are only four. Another is held by Fabienne Diouf, the president's daughter. The two other permits are held by the Mouride and Tidjane brotherhoods. Other leading Louga businessmen are Tamsir M'boup and Serigne N'diaye, owner of the Societe de Tissage Senegalais (STS) textile plant in Thies. M'boup and N'diaye bought Senegal's largest textile factory, SOTIBA-SIMPAFRICA, whose former owner was Moroccan ambassador Mekoura, a long-time Senghor crony. Elizabeth Diouf, the president's wife, (who is half Lebanese and half Serer), is taking a keen interest in the Dakar property scene.

In January Diouf called an extraordinary congress of the PS, whose aim was to accelerate the pace of change and reinforce the presidential grip over the party machinery. Diouf, as PS secretary-general, played a direct role in the organisation of the congress and its internal deliberations. Addressing the delegates he spoke of a need for a national consensus, generally interpreted as an appeal for a coalition with certain sectors of the opposition and the necessity to rejuvenate and democratise party workings. When the list of 205 members of the central committee was read out, dissatisfaction was expressed from the floor as many potentates from the Senghor era were kept on. If certain shifts were made in the political bureau, whose membership was reduced from 32 to 26, there was a general feeling that not enough new blood was introduced to justify the holding of the extraordinary congress. Of the outgoing political bureau, 18 members remained and 13 were dismissed. According to our tally, the principal members of the new political bureau are:

1. Jean Collin, named national secretary for conflicts, reportedly, against his will. He is respected for his honesty. Diouf is relying on him as a mediator and to maintain order in party ranks. His advantage for this role is that he has no tribal links. It is said he possesses dossiers on the fortunes of leading Senegalese politicians.

2. Moustapha Niasse, the influential foreign minister, now PS political secretary. A central figure in party affairs, although Diouf's clan wants to keep him in check. From an important marabout family in the groundnut basin around Kaolack, he could represent a threat to Diouf's authority. We hear he is a possible compromise candidate for the post of OAU secretary-general. This could be to his advantage. He is in line to succeed Diouf.

3. Doudou N'diaye, national secretary for administrative issues and minister of justice. Was in the opposition PDS until 1982. His appointment is intended to entice other opposition figures who may be considering rallying behind Diouf.

4. Habib Thiam, the ex-premier and secretary for international affairs, a nominal post. He is a spent political force.

5. Thierno Ba, named secretary for propaganda. A former member of the marxist Parti Africain d'Indépendance (PAI), his nomination is significant in Diouf's attempt to woo opposition grouping.

6. Samba Yela Diop, secretary for trade union affairs, he represents the official Confederation Nationale des Travailleurs Senegalais (CNTS).

7. **Abder Kader Fall**, minister of culture and secretary in charge of the press, a Wolof strong-man from the important Sine Saloum region.

8. **Daouda Sow**, secretary for cultural affairs, he returns to grace after his recent sacking as armed forces minister. A Peuhl from Diouf's town of Louga, Sow has a strong political base and may get a new cabinet portfolio.

9. **Moumar Tallé Cisse**, secretary for youth, he represents the relatively neglected Senegal Oriental area along the border with Mali and Guinea-Conakry.

10. **Djibo Ka**, secretary in charge of enterprise committees, a "young lion" close to Niasse and Sow. He may lose his cabinet post as minister of information.

11. **Oumar Wellé**, secretary in charge of relations with PS elected officials, he represents the Fleuve region along the border with Mauritania.

12. **Bara Diouf**, managing editor of *Le Soleil*, and a fixture in political life. His nickname in party circles is the "Griot", after the traditional musicians who sing the praises of the powerful.

13. **Ibrahima Famara Sagna**, ex-director general of the bankrupt *Banque Nationale de Développement du Sénégal* (BNDS) and now head of the Dakar Free Zone. He was kept on as secretary for economic affairs because he is from the troublesome Casamance region. Three other Casamançais were named to the political bureau: **Louis Du Costa**, secretary in charge of mass activities, **Moussa Kanté**, secretary in charge of rural promotion, and **Famara Mané**, secretary for urban development.

14. **Khalifa Sall**, secretary for PS youth, he is expected to open up a dialogue with Senegalese youth (more than 50% of the population is below the age of 18).

We hear that if Diouf goes ahead with his plan to woo opposition figures into a government of "national consensus", few are likely to respond positively. The PDS reckons that it will benefit by remaining in opposition and attacking government decisions in its publication, *Takussan* (evening). Diop's RND is virtually moribund and if he were to accept Diouf's advances, judged as improbable, it would not be a notable feather in the presidential cap. Part of the RND broke away last year under **Babacar Niang** to form Senegal's fifteenth party, *le Parti pour la Libération du Peuple* (PLP), from which another splinter was recently formed.

While demands from the established Muslim brotherhoods are becoming more strident, Diouf is more worried about the activities in the urban areas of the new brand of Islamic extremists attuned to **Iran** and **Libya**. In February, for example, the Iranian ambassador was expelled because of his activism. Much of the radical Islamic ideology is channelled through the Shiite Lebanese Iman in Dakar, **Cheik Zein Mohein**, an ardent follower of **Khomeini**.

Mohein is responsible for getting Iranian scholarships for returning Senegalese faithfuls. This activity preoccupies the government. Two new pro-Teheran publications that have recently made their appearance, *Djamra* and *Wal Fadjri*, have **Sidi Lamine Niasse**, brother of the so-called "Ayatollah of Kaolack", on the editorial board.

Mohein has built up close links with the Mouride and Tidjane brotherhoods, especially the latter. He has established close ties with the principal Lebanese commercial families in the country, notably **Fouad Chouchair**, **Ali Salem Obala**, **Ali Yazbeck** and **Mohammed Omaiss**, and has more influence in the 35,000-strong local Lebanese community than their ambassador, **Adid Kantar**. Mohein has also been heard to claim that any action taken against his movement would result in a trimming of Arab aid flowing to Senegal.

The extent of discontent in the southernmost Casamance region surprised most Senegalese politicians, even those in the opposition. Last year, **Abbé Constantin Diamakoune Senghor** (no relative of the ex-president), leader of the *Mouvement des Forces Démocratique de Casamance* (MFDC), was imprisoned. This was viewed as a declaration of war by members of the principal tribal groupings, Dyola, Bainuck, Mandjak and Mankagne, living in lower Casamance (in an area surrounded by **Guinea-Bissau** and **Gambia**). The uprising in December took the authorities by surprise. Although the official death toll was 28, we understand that it may have reached 300. A fragile peace has returned but resentment is unabated. Diouf has tried to integrate the Casamance elite into the political apparatus; in addition to the four Casamançais in the PS political bureau, the region has 18 national assembly MPs, whose vice-president is also from the area. Four ministers are Casamançais: **Balla Moussa** (scientific research), **Robert Sagna** (equipment), **Bocar Diallo** (maritime fisheries) and **Landing Sané** (decentralisation). In addition, the commander in chief of the armed forces is Casamançais, as is a large proportion of the senior army officers and troops about which Diouf is said to be troubled.

The Casamance population feels that it is being colonised by the Wolof from the north and that their region has become a poor relation even though it is potentially the country's richest agricultural area. Casamançais have more in common culturally and historically with the people in neighbouring **Guinea-Bissau** and **Gambia**, than with the ethnic groups in the Senegal's heartland. Some Casamançais talk of establishing the "Republic of the Three Bs": Bissau, Bignona and Banjul.

Senegal's problems with its regions is directly related to foreign policy issues. The forced confederation with President **Dawda Jawara's** **Gambia** has stirred up discontent and the Senegalese presence is expensive to maintain. For instance, Senegal maintains in **Gambia** a force of 164 gendarmes under the command of Capt. **N'diaye** at the former Hotel Atlantic on the outskirts of Banjul. The Senegalese army occupies the airport and key road points. The Senegalese armed forces have also taken over Camp Bakau and Camp Birkama, close to the capital. The former Gambian Field Force has been dismantled, replaced by a Senegalese-trained gendarme unit. The reduction in black market trading activities has hurt the flourishing activities of a large sector of the local political-commercial elite and some have established alliances with politicians in Bissau and even Conakry.

Relations with President **Joao Bernardo Vieira's** regime are only lukewarm. Tension flared last January when a Canadian-sponsored oil drilling programme got underway off the coast of Casamance in disputed waters². It nearly resulted in armed conflict.

Bissau sent three Soviet-built Mig 15 jet fighters to harass the drilling ship (two crashed for lack of fuel on the way home) and troops lined the land frontier. It was only when Senegal backed down and asked the embarrassed Canadians to withdraw that

Footnotes

1. The dismissed members were **Amadou Cissé Dia**, former head of the national assembly, **Magatte Lô**, ex-head of the economic and social council, **André Guillaubert**, party big man in St. Louis, **Alioune Badara M'bengue**, former minister of defence, **Assane Seck**, previously minister of the economy, **Kabirou M'Bodji**, **Joseph Mathiam**, ambassador named to the Vatican, **Amadou Clédor Sall**, ex-armed forces minister, **Amadou Racine N'diaye**, **Demba Kouta**, **Falilou Kane**, vice president of the national assembly, **Ousmane Seydi** and **Mamour Ousmane Bâ**.
2. The problem has arisen over the contested legality of the

the threat of conflict subsided. We understand that Senegalese officials are now worried that Bissau will encourage Casamançais separatism to keep up pressure on Dakar ●

1960 modification by France and Portugal of the colonial boundaries. Bissau authorities denounced the 1970 agreement in 1978 and took matters to international arbitration, which is still in progress. Senegal says the land frontier should simply be extended out to sea at parallel 240, whilst Bissau maintains that the maritime boundary ought to be a perpendicular line, from the coast at parallel 270. If the disputed area is split in two, the area drilled by *Petro-Canada* would be in the Guinean zone. The recognised Dôme Flore oil deposit, however, remains in Senegalese territory.

EXPERT NOTES NEED FOR MORE SEA BED STUDIES

Victoria NATION in English 5 Apr 84 p 1

[Text]

SEYCHELLES will have to do more studies of its sea bed before it can reliably calculate the economic potential of last month's findings to the country's future, the Chief Research and Development Officer, Dr. Selwyn Gendron has said.

Speaking a week after the Indian research vessel '*Gaveshani*' carried out a 20-day expedition in Seychelles' exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), Dr. Gendron was reviewing the vessel's exploration polymetallic nodules on the sea bed around the Amirantes, its discovery of pure lime on the continental plateau, and the results of studies conducted on seaweeds.

Talking first about the polymetallic nodules — potatoes-shaped lumps of minerals highly prized for their content of manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel and copper — Dr. Gendron said that it was still too early to calculate the importance of this discovery to the country's economic future. More research was needed to establish the density of the nodules on the ocean floor and the amount of minerals they contained.

Interesting results

But Dr. Gendron was confident that new exploration would yield interesting results as the first discoveries brought up unexpectedly large nodules. Samples harvested during *Gaveshani's* trip last month are being analysed in laboratories and pictures of the ocean floor where the nodules were picked are being studied closely to collect more data on the availability of this mineral resource in Seychelles waters.

According to early calculations by the Indian scientists, Dr. Gendron said, the samples collected indicated 6.9 kilogrammes of nodules per square metre of ocean floor — double the figure that was necessary for viable economic exploitation. However, as the nodules were collected from four of the 30 stations explored, these prospective areas now had to be given more attention to determine the expanse of the nodules fields.

As for the exploitation of the nodules, Dr. Gendron said that though different types of technology had been developed to harvest the mineral lumps, because of the costs this resource might remain on the sea bed for another 10 to 20 years. By then

some of the minerals contained in the nodules, particularly nickel and copper, would have become rare on land and would be fetching higher prices.

More detailed research

Another interesting report by the *Gaveshani* that has caught the attention of the Research and Development Division of the Ministry of Planning and External Relations is the confirmation of the availability of pure lime (calcium hydroxide) on the continental plateau. Dr. Gendron believed that as the lime was found in shallow waters, it could easily be extracted by dredgers to form the base for the development of a cement industry.

The presence of the lime was discovered by the French vessel '*Coriolis*' and its confirmation last month by the *Gaveshani* is prompting the Research and Development Division to intensify exploration

on the continental plateau in search of mineral resources.

This shallow expanse of water which is barely 200 miles deep, and from which emerge the granitic islands, has been explored up to now only for fisheries and petroleum and Dr. Gendron believes there are much more interesting surveys that could be done.

The results of the seaweed studies on Mahé, Praslin, and La Digue also justify a more detailed research programme over the next two or three years, the Research and Development Division believes.

Certain species of seaweeds, Dr. Gendron said, have been found to contain chemical products such as agar which are used for medical purposes. Seaweeds are also used in Seychelles as fertilisers and nutrients and it is along these lines that the Research and Development Division is planning to launch more intensive studies.

SAP

CSO: 3400/870

UNIDO GROUP STUDIES BOAT BUILDING PROJECT

Victoria NATION in English 4 Apr 84 p 1

[Text]

A DELEGATION from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) is in Seychelles studying the final requirements of a small boat building and repair yard that will go into operation on Praslin later this year.

The costs of the yard's Baie Ste. Anne site and of construction are being met by the Seychelles Government while UNIDO is providing technical assistance. The boatyard, which will cost over R3 million, will be run by Boat Builders Ltd., the La Digue based parastatal that already manages a larger yard at l'Union.

Together, the two yards will play a crucial role in the development of a properly organised and more productive demersal fishing industry in Seychelles by building better and more comfortable boats for local fishermen.

Mr. Eugene Shaparov, UNIDO's liaison officer for the project, said after he arrived with two colleagues last weekend that the construction of the boatyard was now entering its final phase.

Mr. Saad Henein, an Industrial Development Advisor in the UNIDO team, said that they were also discussing the development of Seychelles' industrial policies and strategies with government officials and following up industrial studies in heavy clay and ceramics, the distillation of oil from cinnamon leaves and granite quarrying and processing.

Professor Boleslaw Mazurkiewicz, a UNIDO boat building expert, explained that the Praslin yard would build and repair wooden boats six to 12 metres long while the La Digue yard was expected to concentrate on vessels of 20 metres or more.

Commenting on the progress so far, the Professor said, "I really am astonished that construction, which started last year, has been finished in so short a time."

UNIDO is providing the machinery for woodworking and for repairing engines. The machinery will be of the same make as those of the La Digue yard so as to minimise servicing problems.

Now that construction work on the yard was more or less

complete, Professor Mazurkiewicz said, a UNIDO instructor was expected in Seychelles in the near future to install the equipment and train workers.

Meanwhile, the yard's technical manager, Mr. Rodney Pouponneau, had already received a year's training in Poland where he built a prototype of the boats the yard would produce.

The yard would be equipped to build around two dozen six-metre or about a dozen 12-metre boats a year when working at full capacity, Professor Mazurkiewicz said. The boats would be equipped with permanent engines and ice boxes.

The Professor did not think timber supplies would be a problem and he is advising the Government here on the boat-building qualities of the various types of wood found on the islands.

During their week's stay here the UNIDO team, which called on Planning and External Relations Minister Maxime Ferrari on Monday, will visit both the Praslin and La Digue boatyards.

SAP

YOUTH LEAGUE CONSTITUTION COMPLETED

Victoria NATION in English 12 Apr 84 pp 1, 10

[Text]

THE Seychelles People's Progressive Front Youth League is to set up later this year following a recent announcement of its constitution by the Party.

The organisation will be open to all Seychellois youths aged between six and 30 years "who are committed to socialist principles and who are prepared to accept the League's objectives and discipline," the SPPF organ, *The People*, announced in its March issue.

The League will bring the country's militant youth together in one movement and promote among them the fundamentals of unity, dignity, justice, self-reliance and discipline, the *People* said.

The Youth League will comprise of the Young Pioneers, which is for children from six to 12 years old; the Pioneers, for children from 12 years old until they enter the National Youth Service (NYS); and the Young Militants who will include all other young people both inside and outside the NYS up to 30 years old.

The structure of the Youth League will include a General Conference, a National Committee, a National Secretariat and District Youth Committees corresponding to the 23 SPPF branches and each NYS village.

A District Youth Committee will be led by a chairman, who will be the SPPF branch official responsible for youth. There will be four other committee members, all of whom must also be members of the Front.

Youths who want to join will have to apply to their district committees. Their membership will be approved by the SPPF Central Executive Committee after consideration by the district youth and branch committees.

The National Secretariat will be made up of a National Secretary, a Secretary for Training and Organisation and other employees needed to carry out the work as directed by the National Committee and the SPPF Central Executive Committee.

The seven-strong National Committee will be composed of a Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer and four members, all of whom should be members of the Front and will be appointed biennially by the SPPF President.

The committee will also decide on the work of the League between General Conferences.

The General Conference will meet once a year and will be made up of the National Committee, three delegates from each district committee, three delegates from each NYS village, three observers from the NYS as a whole and three observers from the Seychelles Polytechnic other than those who may be members of the National or District Committees.

The General Conference will have the power to amend, redraw and abolish the League

constitution and any rules of the organisation.

Three delegates appointed by the National committee and approved by the Front CEC will represent the League in the SPPF National Congress, the supreme policy-making body in the land.

A draft constitution for the League was discussed and analysed by SPPF, Government and other youth officials at a special two-day meeting on the subject at the Maison du Peuple last year.

Some 150 representatives of the party, the Department of Youth, the National Council for Children, the Seychelles Polytechnic and the NYS took part.

Their ideas and recommendations were sent on to the Front CEC for final consideration before the present, final document was drawn up.

UNCTAD MARINE INDUSTRY AID DESCRIBED

Victoria NATION in English 7 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Text]

WITH more and more information on Seychelles' marine wealth coming in from various quarters, the country has enlisted the help of a United Nations agency to make an overall assessment of the quantity, quality and potential economic viability of these resources.

A consultant from the United Nations Conference and Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Mr. Anthony Dolman, left Seychelles on Thursday after a two-week mission drawing up an inventory of the living and non-living resources found in the country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Mr. Dolman will now evaluate the various constraints regarding the exploitation of these resources.

Before he left, the UNCTAD consultant had much praise for the way the islands were approaching the issue. Seychelles was not really comparable with other island developing countries he was familiar with, he said, in that the government here was showing a very keen interest in developing the country's very extensive resource base.

"What the Seychelles government is trying to do, and what strikes me as being very sensible indeed, is to formulate and implement a development strategy which is firmly based on two legs — one on the land where development has traditionally been, and a new leg in the sea," Mr. Dolman said. The government was carrying out this process in a very impressive way, he added.

"My conclusion is that if there is one country that can make a success of getting this leg in the sea, I think it will be the Seychelles," the UNCTAD consultant said.

The consultant said that an assessment of the different elements of Seychelles' very large resource base could indicate where the islands stood in terms of future economic development possibilities.

"We read a great deal about industrial fishing, there is something known about manganese nodules, we know that there are hydrocarbon exploitations taking place, we know that there are other types of minerals and seaweeds," Mr. Dolman said but added: "Having resources is one thing, but

when you're a small island developing country getting them exploited can be another thing".

Describing his task as "an attempt to put together the various pieces of the marine jigsaw puzzle", the consultant believed that the assessment of the economic potential of these resources could eventually result in a national action plan for their exploitation.

"The impressive thing about the Seychelles is that its' population is not yet 70,000 and yet it has programs and ambitions that are at least as great as countries with populations which are 10 or even more times greater than that," he said.

Describing the logic Seychelles was using to develop its capabilities in fisheries as "extremely sensible", Mr. Dolman put Seychelles "very much at the top" of the list of island countries trying to develop their fisheries, especially given the size of the country.

The consultant said that he was impressed by the way Seychelles was avoiding the mistake of making a hasty decision

regarding the method of fishing that it would like to do. He noted the trials that were being done with long liners, pole-and-line purse seiners, traditional vessels and other techniques before finally deciding on the best way to exploit the fish stocks.

Mr. Dolman also pointed to the EEZ surveillance unit, something which was absent in many developing countries but which was doing a great job of protecting the marine resources in Seychelles' waters. Considering the cost of patrolling such an extensive EEZ, this indicate that the Government was seriously taking into account the protection and controlled exploitation of its marine resources, he said.

UNCTAD is one of the very few UN agencies that has a special programme designed primarily to deal with the particular problems and needs of island developing countries. One of the areas in which the agency feels it should be of special service to such countries, Mr. Dolman said, is in the study of their economic potential in order to work out their long term development.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN ASSISTANCE--A memorandum of understanding regarding Australian technical assistance to Seychelles was signed at National House on Friday morning by the Principal Secretary in the President's Office, Mrs Simone Testa and the Australian High Commissioner to Victoria, Mr Alexander White. The memorandum is a revised programme of a similar agreement signed in 1980 known as the Australian Staffing Assistance Seychelles Scheme. Through this the Australian Government provides Seychelles with six qualified personnel a year for posts which Seychellois are not yet qualified to fill. Under the scheme Australia also provides 20,000 Australian dollars (around R128,000) per year per officer to supplement their salaries and cover recruitment costs. At the moment Australians are working in the taxation, customs, remedial education, management training, planning and health sectors. [Text]
[Victoria NATION in English 9 Apr 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/870

PROHIBITION OF POLITICAL INTERFERENCE ACT EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Apr 84 p 11

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The Prohibition of Political Interference Act is fast proving to be one of the weirdest pieces of legislation on South Africa's statute-book — which, by world standards, already contains some rather strange laws.

The Act has never been applied, and it is disregarded and disobeyed by just about everyone — except the hardliners in the Herstigte Nasionale Party and Conservative Party, and then only because its suits their separationist brand of politics.

There is probably no other law on the statute-book which is treated with such utter contempt.

Passed by Parliament in 1968 with the strange name of Improper Interference Act — it was changed later — its major achievement was the breaking up of the predominantly black Liberal Party and the forced suspension of members of colour of the former Progressive Party.

When the Progressive Federal Party started asking blacks to address party functions some years ago, there was some huffing and puffing from Cabinet Ministers, who warned that the Act might be enforced.

It never was. And now it has become fashionable for even National Party formations to have seminars with blacks, and to have blacks speak at party functions.

The Labour Party has again focused attention on the Act by agreeing to a number of Indians being admitted to join its ranks.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr FW de Klerk, has warned the party to study the legislation. But it is doubtful whether the Labour Party will take the warning seriously, because in black politics there are hundreds of examples of multi-colour membership.

There is the United Democratic Front political grouping; there is Azapo; and before that the Black Consciousness movement; and numerous others.

However, the one difference this time is that there is Government concern about having to face a broad-based political alliance with representatives in all three houses of the new tricameral system.

The Government went to great lengths to ensure that such a grouping could not throw an administration out of office by having an overall majority against the NP or the ruling majority party in the white house.

One of the methods employed was to ensure in the constitution that there could be no joint sittings of the three houses — except on ceremonial occasions, when no resolutions could be adopted.

The new constitution, which in itself is often interpreted by opposition politicians as a contravention of the Act, has sparked a series of calls for the abolition of the Political Interference Act. That Act was introduced in 1968 as part of the package that removed coloured people from the voters' roll.

At that time the coloured people in the Cape had four seats to which they could elect white representatives. They were held by the United Party, but were likely to be won by the Progressive Party. The PP already held the two "coloured" seats in the Cape Provincial Council.

One of the reasons which probably contributed to potential victories by the PP was that it had coloured members, whereas the United Party had none.

Commenting this week on the NP actions, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) said it was interesting that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who was now bringing the coloured people back into Parliament, albeit through a different door, was the person mainly responsible for knocking them off the roll in the first place.

The Prohibition of Political Interference Act lays down that members of one race group may not belong to the political party of another race group, and may not give it any electoral assistance. This includes not addressing meetings of a political party of another race group.

The most blatant examples of disregard of the Act, as far as political parties have been concerned, were during the Ingwavuma crisis two years ago, and the recent referendum campaign.

The Act was totally ignored as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, endorsed the PFP stand taken on both issues from platforms provided jointly by the PFP and Inkatha.

And shortly after the referendum, questions were asked when the Prime Minister spoke in Durban at a meeting for Indian people on pure political issues.

Last year Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of the PFP's federal executive, moved a private member's motion asking Parliament to repeal the Act.

He said it had encouraged greater radicalism and more confrontationist policies among coloured politicians, and the same mood was increasingly evident among Indians.

Defending its retention, Mr de Klerk said its purpose was to enable each population group to conceive and formulate its political objectives, and carry out and participate in its political processes without outside interference.

On the other hand, he said, there was nothing in the Act to prevent communication, and the Act was "completely in line with the new system".

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF PAC EXISTENCE MARKED

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 8 Apr 84 p 5

[John Nyati Pokela, founding member and current chairman of Pan Africanist Congress, interviewed by SUNDAY NEWS staff writer Tiruhungwa Michael; date and place not given]

[Text] Q:--Comrade Pokela, the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania was founded 25 years ago to spearhead a more militant struggle against the racist regime in South Africa. What are, to date, the major achievements?

A:--Let me say; in order to understand the achievements made by PAC, one has to look at the methods of struggle that were there before the movement was formed. In a nutshell, methods of the liberation movement in Azania, during that time, were those of non-violence.

When PAC was formed, and since it was new, it also tried non-violent methods of struggle. Even though we had no confidence that such methods could change apartheid, in the first place, or could bring back our fatherland.

The reasons why we attempted these non-violence methods were because we wanted to convince our own people and the international community that we also have tried such methods.

But such methods were answered by bullets, machineguns, etc, by the racist regime. It used force against the defenceless, non-violent people of Azania.

What is significant is that on March 21, 1960, after the racists had used force against our people, spontaneously our people came to the conclusion that non-violent means as a principal method of struggle were ineffective. They, therefore, urged the PAC to resort to revolutionary violence.

Since then our people have been fighting--they have been so to say, speaking the language of war. They adopted armed struggle as the principal methods of struggle; all other methods being merely complementary.

The second important thing was that in 1960's, therefore, there was definitely a change in the direction of our struggle and the struggle has ever since been gaining momentum.

In mid 1970s the Soweto uprising of June 16--the struggle deepened and broadened--gave our struggle a permanent feature of resistance to racism.

Q:--But are you really fighting?

A:--The PAC was the first liberation movement in 1961 to take a decision to form a military wing. We started in fact to confront the racist military with home-made pangas, revolvers and other weapons related thereto.

In 1963, we realised we had to improve on our methods of armed struggle. This meant a transformation of our armed struggle into a people's war where we felt it was important to involve the people themselves in the struggle and to politicise them to understand what their enemy is.

We politicise them so that they, together with PAC, can continue to choose areas within their power and capacities. We are satisfied that ever since that time our people have been fighting, and continue to fight.

Their continued fighting has led first to the murder of 124 members of PAC in detention and on gallows. Their fighting determination has also led to life imprisonment of six of their activists.

It is because of the involvement of the members of PAC in the struggle inside Azania, supported by Azanian people, that 18 PAC members in 1979 were sent to Robben Islands to serve long terms of imprisonment. Accused number one, in that case being Comrade Zeph Mothopeng whom our people so dearly loved and were glad that in the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa at the beginning of last month, a resolution was adopted for the release of Zeph Mothopeng, Nelson Mandela and others. This is the first time the OAU adopted a resolution for the release of Mothopeng of PAC and Nelson of ANC.

I am trying to show you that we have been fighting since 1961 to the present day and we shall continue to fight. Our emphasis is the involvement of the people inside Azania.

Q:--We rarely hear of bombings or other violent destructions against the racist regime being claimed by your movement.

A:--Different organisations employ different strategies. If one chooses to blow a python and go and announce it, that is the way one has chosen to carry on the struggle.

With us, the crucial element is the Azania people. If you look at the two decades, the sixties and seventies, all major campaigns are associated with the PAC and Azanian people. These are known and commemorated throughout the world. These are March 21, 1960. and June 16, 1976.

Can you cite any organisation that has such days that are celebrated internally and externally during these two decades? None!

The event announced itself, and it reflects the activity of PAC and Azanian people.

The liberal press does not want to call the March 21 a day on which PAC led the Pass Campaign because it does not like to give credit to the PAC. Equally, the liberal press does not like to say that June 16 is a day on which the PAC and the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) led the campaign. They don't like to give us credit. Yet, PAC and BCM are the only movements that were tried for leading that campaign.

Q:--More than two decades of underground fighting may be very trying to some people. Are there any signs of despair among the PAC fighters?

A:--I'd say that a true revolutionary, and I regard members of PAC as true revolutionaries, fights until finally victory has been achieved.

We are committed to a protracted struggle. We know that it has had and will continue to have its problems--problems that are not unique to Azania but are found in all revolutions the world over. We have here, abroad and inside Azania, people who are foundation members of PAC and have continued to be ever since.

We have here also young cadres who came from home and have remained committed to the programme of PAC, its aims and objectives. We have also our activists inside the country that have continued to organise mass organisation internally, and it is they who have intensified the pressure against the racist regime. We are as confident as ever and we are sure that we shall gain victory for our people.

Q:--But you have had members leaving the organisation as well.

A:--There is no party, no organisation in the world that has not had people leaving it. It is a common phenomenon found with all parties, all movements, all organisations the world over.

Q:--What particular problems do your fighters face?

A:--One particular problem that PAC of Azania is faced with is the distortion of the objective reality in Azania. The central issue in Azania is land. The land question is very crucial. Outside Azania, people insist that land belongs to all--the exploiter and the exploited, the oppressor and the oppressed alike.

The second problem we are facing is that pseudo-progressives shy at tackling the national question--the question of nationality. They always tend to describe people on the basis of their colour rather than the basis of nationality. They forget, or rather ignore, that in South Africa, which we call Azania, the concept "colour" is used as a mechanism for the super exploitation of the Africans. The question of colour is used by capitalists--owners of land, to super-exploit Africans in Azania.

Q:--Comrade Pokela, how do you view the current non-aggression talks between the Boers and some of the Front States? Do they contradict, in any way, your commitment to armed struggle?

A:--I would like to start by saying that I am not a spokesman of any of the independent Frontline States. Each state has its own national interest to protect--that is its right, and nobody can take this away.

The Azanian people have also the sovereign right to all that is in their territorial area. They have full right to protect the interests of the country and its people. To date, no talks have been conducted with the Azania Africans who are the rightful owners of that land.

Any peace whatsoever in that area can only be achieved with a full support of the Azanian people. So far, the Azanians have not been consulted and they are not party to any relationship created without consultations with them.

If anybody seeks a peace, he must talk to Azanian people; they are mature enough to decide what is good for them.

Q:--If you are consulted, what will be your reaction?

A:--That is speculation; which may or may not come. I don't speculate and I don't like speculation. I don't even have the facts of the talks. But, as I have said earlier, the people who can give PAC a mandate are the Azanians themselves.

Q:--Your movement has often been accused of being a right-wing and anti-white. What is your comment, Comrade Pokela?

A:--Those who say PAC is a right-wing, don't know what they are talking about. We are anti-nobody, but we are pro-Africa. We are not anti-white. We are anti-oppression and super exploitation.

Q:--PAC has survived several leadership crises during which leaders have often been accused of neglecting junior cadres and not paying due dedication to the armed struggle. What is the position today?

A:--I think I have answered this question time and again. It is a forgotten factor that does no longer bother us at this stage when we are commemorating our 25th Anniversary of PAC existence.

We have resolved all problems, and we are directing our whole attention to the intensification of the struggle. If there are disgruntled elements who go around levelling such accusations against PAC that is a manifest that from the beginning they were not committed to the struggle.

Q:--What is the basic difference between PAC and the African National Congress (ANC)?

A:--The basic difference is that we of the PAC demand the return of our land to the indigenous Africans. They (ANC) say the land belongs to all--the oppressor and oppressed alike. That is the basic difference as far as we are concerned.

If you go to the Soviet Union, to whom does that land belong? It belongs to the Russians, of course. In the United Kingdom, the country belongs to the British people. It does not matter whether you are black, brown, or yellow.

At the present moment our land is in the hands of the alien, colonialist regime which is nothing else but an occupation army.

Q:--PAC founder members broke away from ANC due to disagreement on some liberation objectives and style. But of late, PAC has been appealing for a united front. What does this mean?

A:--We did not break away as some people say. We are not a splinter organisation, in other words.

In 1949 the Youth League of the Congress to which most of us who led to the formation of PAC came from, presented a programme of action to the ANC. ANC adopted that program. The programme is specific. It calls for the self-determination of the African people. To us, every nation has the right to self-determination. In terms of the freedom charter, that claim was forfeited by ANC and surrendered to the multi-racial organisation. The ANC then, claimed to lead a number of racial organisations.

So to date, we remain the only custodian of that programme of action. If you don't mind, I can read you some articles in the charter adopted on June 26, 1955. It says: ...that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white...There shall be equal status in the bodies of state, in the courts and in the schools for all national groups and races."

We are opposed to the fact that land belongs to all races. Land belongs to Africans. We are also opposed to the concept of races. We of the PAC recognise one race--the human race, to which all belong. The concept of race in South Africa is used as a mechanism for the super exploitation of the African people in that country. We reject that mechanism very strongly.

On the question of unity, I don't think there is any liberation movement that has not pronounced on this. It started before 1908 in our country. Since it is a process, it continues to surface from time to time.

Q:--What type of unity do you really have in mind?

A:--A broad principled front, without any organisation using its identity.

Q:--Comrade Pokela, when you assumed PAC chairmanship three years ago, one of your immediate tasks was to unite PAC and make it a viable liberation movement of the oppressed. How far have you gone in implementing this?

A:--In my New Year message of 1982, I definitely said we had united the committed members of PAC abroad and had established link with leadership inside Azania. That leadership has given the Central Committee of the PAC complete support and confidence. In fact that is where the main body of the organisation is--inside Azania.

Q:--What are your future projects?

A:--The PAC will continue with the struggle inside our country until the Azanian people have gained victory. We shall continue to work with other mass movements--political, trade, youth, patriotic churchmen and church organisations. Together we shall shoulder the responsibility to lead our people to final victory.

CSO: 3400/867

UNBANNING OF ANC, PAC ADVOCATED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Apr 84 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT WOULD seem there is merit in the appeal by black leaders to unban the African National Congress(ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) for practical and rational reasons.

The banning of political organisations is counter-productive because while it stops these organisations from operating in the short term, there is no way in which they can be wiped out. More dangerously, such bodies go underground, change their tactics and soon become an even greater threat to the State.

The classical position given above is shown particularly in the case of the ANC. While the State believes that it has immobilised the organisation, what has happened is that it has become even more successful in its challenge against the State. More crucially, such organisations become violent in their stance.

Good stock should be taken of the position as spelt out by Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Nthato Motlana. In brief, they believe that the banings have served no purpose except to drive the organisations dangerously underground. They also state

in their different ways that as the Government has deemed it fit to speak to one-time radicals and opponents like Samora Machel, there should be no real reason for them not to speak to leaders of these organisations.

The most sensible argument is that a man like Nelson Mandela should be released from jail. If this will do anything at all, it might just serve to strengthen the Government's current progressive image in the region.

The Government still has a long way to go before it can get even a fraction of the people of this country behind it. It is perhaps quite commendable for it to make friends with our neighbours. The cost of such friendship is going to be extremely high as long as our leaders are not met, and our situation is not properly addressed.

It is perhaps true that the system will succeed in delaying its ultimate collapse by using such devious methods. We earnestly appeal to them to reconsider this unreasonable situation where the majority of the peo-

ple are sorely disadvantaged while the Government believes or tries to make belief that there is evolutionary movement towards stability.

If the rulers of this country have had the courage to speak to their one-time opponents like Samora Machel, then the time has dawned for them to speak to the real leaders of the people.

It is not too late for this country to make amends by unbanning the ANC and the PAC. It is not too late for them to release the leaders of the people from life imprisonment. This will be one of the most constructive steps taken by the Government and we can assure them that even their bitterest enemies would have very little room to criticise them after such a step. It only needs the kind of courage, albeit forced, that caused them to speak to the Samora Machels of this world, for them to turn the wheels of history back and speak to these organisations and leaders.

CSO: 3400/867

TEXTILE UNION'S BATTLE FOR RECOGNITION CONTINUES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Apr 84 p 7

[Article by Carolyn Dempster]

[Text]

Despite persistent opposition from the Frame Group, the battle for recognition in the group's complex of mills at New Germany, Natal, by the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW) continues.

In the Natal Supreme Court last week, Mr Justice Booysen opened the way for the NUTW to take its case to the Industrial Court — exactly a year after the Fosatu union first applied for a conciliation board in a move to resolve the recognition dispute with Consolidated Frame Cotton Corporation Ltd.

But this is just the latest incident. The battle for recognition, and the Frame Group's response to NUTW's concerted organising efforts in the mills, have a long and complex history.

This dates back to 1973 and the widespread strikes in the Durban area which radically changed the nature of labour legislation in South Africa.

According to NUTW general secretary Mr John Copelyn, many of the workers involved in the strikes were Frame employees and one of the first factories targeted for organising by the then new union was Frametex — the largest of the five factories in the complex with 4 000 workers.

To complicate matters, a Tucsa union — the Textile Workers' Industrial Union was also organising in the New Germany factories. Until 1979 this union was open only to Indians and worked closely with NUTW. With the change in legislation the relationship between the two unions changed.

DIFFERENCES

The major differences were that the older established Tucsa union had access to the New Germany factories while the NUTW did not; Frame had a relationship with the TWIU and was processing stop orders for their limited membership whereas the Fosatu union had no such relationship.

With its rapid growth in membership and other recognition successes in the textile industry, the NUTW was also variously regarded by employers as being the more militant of the two unions.

In brief, the initial attempts at recognition at Frametex led to two strikes — in 1974 and 1980. On the one hand NUTW claimed Frame was frustrating the unions efforts by intimidating workers. On the other hand, Frame said it was not prepared to become involved in

any way in the competition between the two trade unions.

But, in April 1983, Frame told NUTW that it was prepared to recognise the Tucsa union because it had a majority in the Frametex Mill, even though the NUTW produced proof to the contrary.

As a result the NUTW applied successfully for an interim court order preventing Frame from recognising the Tucsa union and from continuing to deduct union dues.

LEGAL ACTION

At the same time the Fosatu union embarked on a legal course in an attempt to win redress and appealed to the Minister of Manpower to appoint a conciliation board. At stake were five allegedly unfair labour practices linked to Frame's refusal to recognise a representative union and an agreement which the union claimed they had concluded with Frame on the issue.

For exactly a year, the case has bounced from one civil court to another largely as a result of NUTW's determination to see the merits of the matter debated in the Industrial Court but, more precisely, because of Frame's persistent opposition. The corporation has refused a secret ballot as a test of representativeness, argues that Frametex forms a part of the complex which should be regarded as a whole for purposes of union recognition, and has three times tried to prevent the recognition dispute from reaching the Industrial Court.

Mr Selwyn Lurie, joint managing director of Frame, confirmed that Frame would apply for leave to appeal against Mr Justice Booysens's judgment.

But that is not the end of the story. The NUTW has also tackled Frame over retrenchments and is currently fighting for the reinstatement of about 25 workers who have been laid off since October last year.

EAST LONDON FAVORED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF EPZ

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 31 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Louis Beckerling]

[Text]

INITIAL evidence gathered in an investigation into the feasibility of establishing a duty-free export processing zone (EPZ) in the Eastern Cape appears to favour East London as a location, rather than Port Elizabeth.

Mr Rocky Ridgway, Port Elizabeth businessman and member of the Region D Regional Development Advisory Committee (RDAC), has returned from a fact-finding visit to Taiwan with this initial observation.

And Mr Ridgway has also cautioned against a belief that the concept of an EPZ offers a quick-fix "cure-all" to the problems of generating employment opportunities and boosting the country's export-market.

He nonetheless believes that the investigation should continue and made the observations "in order to encourage a debate on the matter, because at the moment no-one is talking about the subject at all".

Chief among the factors which appear at this stage to militate against locating an EPZ in Port Elizabeth, said Mr Ridgway, was the uncompetitive wage structure in the city's industrial sector.

"I visited one of three EPZs in Taiwan — at which

the average wage, paid to a workforce consisting predominantly of women, was equivalent to about R200 a month.

"Wage rates at similar establishments in a place like Sri Lanka are reported to be as low as R36 a month.

"In Port Elizabeth, where industry is dominated by multi-national companies under pressure to maintain high wage levels, our average is probably closer to R400 a month."

Under the circumstances Port Elizabeth appeared to be ruled out as a location for an EPZ which had as its principal objective competition with other products on the world's export markets.

East London, on the other hand, remained a possibility, said Mr Ridgway.

Mr Ridgway undertook his investigation into the operation of EPZs in Taiwan as a member of the RDAC responsible for reporting back to the committee on the subject.

While cautioning against over-optimism about the introduction of such a zone, he said evidence gathered in Taiwan indicated that in their initial stages such zones had contributed to the growth of the country's economy.

Principal features of the

industry contained in EPZs said Mr Ridgway were that they involved the import of raw materials which were light in weight and bulk relative to their value, as were the finished products exported from the zone.

This tended to favour the electronics and textile industries, though at the other end of the spectrum there were such activities as boat-building.

"The original concept as I understand it — and I must emphasize that I am no expert and the RDAC will be consulting such experts before making up its mind on the matter — was that raw materials would be imported free of duties and processed for export markets."

However, after payment of a penalty proportional to the duties that might have been paid, the product could be sold on the local market.

Mr Ridgway said a feature of the EPZs operating in Taiwan was the provision of "industrial-park" type services within the security area of the zone.

These included warehouse facilities, joint secretarial services for the participants, dormitories for workers, and recreational facilities "all in beautiful park-like surroundings".

SKOSANA ON KWANDEBELE'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Apr 84 p 9M

[Article by Sol Makgabutlane]

[Text] Ekangala (kwaNdebele)--The Ndebele people who have progressed far along the path of constitutional development have waited a long time to take their rightful place as a nation in Southern Africa, says the Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skosana.

Speaking at the official opening of an industrial site in Ekandustria near here last week Mr Skosana said sovereign independence was the goal of his homeland because the Ndebele people could maintain pride and self respect only through full self-determination.

"In this regard I can confidently state kwa-Ndebele will indeed take its rightful place among the nations of Southern Africa. We must show progress and development not only in the political and constitutional fields but also in the field of economic development. A vote means little to someone who has no job, no money and no food."

A nervous-looking Mr Skosana, who was addressing the Press for the first time in his capacity as the Chief Minister of the "national state," scoffed at reports that the granting of "independence" to kwaNdebele this year was imminent.

"kwaNdebele will become independent but no date has been fixed yet," said the leader of the homeland with a population of 300 000.

"We call it Ekandustria--the place of industry and work--and to it we welcome industrialists who are interested in safe and profitable investments.

"My people have the talent and potential to become skilled industrial workers and one day I hope to see Ndebeles in senior and managerial positions.

"But here I must emphasise that such positions must be achieved on merit and merit alone. My government places no conditions on any investor in this regard."

Mr F.P.W. Kotzenberg of the kwa Ndebele National Development Corporation said not only had a great number of business people from the PWV area shown interest in Ekandustria, "but even those in Durban, Cape Town, Belgium and as far East.

"A factor in the Ekandustria development, only 55 km from central Pretoria and 100 km from Johannesburg, is that for the first time in the history of the decentralisation programme in South Africa the housing of key black personnel has received the same priority as that of white personnel."

Another important point, he said, was that Ekandustria was situated only 3 km from Ekangala--a township planned to house between 300 000 and 750 000 people in the next 16 years--and industrialists would have a steady supply of reliable and industrially-oriented workers.

His corporation approved the erection of nine factory units valued at R4,9 million and presently under construction.

The Commissioner-General of the area, Mr J. Mills, said he was optimistic that Ekandustria would begin to "sell itself in the next years when it would be the model of a black state."

Homeland Offers Big Investment Incentives

The kwaNdebele National Development Corporation which is shaping the development of the homeland, has offered incentives to lure industrialists and investors into the territory.

The attractive package deal of industrial incentives includes:

--No capital outlay required for industrialists for factory land and buildings. These are provided at subsidised rentals for 10 years.

--A wage incentive of 80 percent of the actual wages paid to production staff to a maximum of R35 a month for seven years.

--Up to 50 percent of the capital requirement can be provided by the kwaNdebele National Development Corporation at a subsidised interest rate for 10 years.

--Housing loans for key personnel at subsidised interest rates.

--Up to R500 000 for unquantifiable relocation costs are paid when a factory is moved from certain metropolitan areas or from overseas.

Ekandustria is intended to be an industrial deconcentration point from the PWV area.

CSU: 1-1-77

BLACK INTELLIGENTSIA HAVE POLITICAL ROLE TO PLAY, SAYS CLEWLOW

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Apr 84 p 15M

[Text]

South Africa is entering an era of economically-dominated politics which will necessitate the admission of the urban black intelligentsia into the political system, Barlow Rand's chief operations officer said in Pretoria last night.

Mr Warren Clewlow was delivering the 1984 Van Der Bijl Lecture to the Engineers Liaison Committee at Pretoria University.

'A WATERSHED'

Referring to last year's referendum — "a watershed in our political history" — Mr Clewlow said that "after years of hesitation, South Africa has committed itself to change."

He said 1983 would "go down in history as the year in which whites ended their effective monopoly of political power."

The coloured people and Indians were now involved in the political process, and the independent homelands were also catering for the "political and economic development of blacks, at least in a way comparable to that in the neighbouring states."

Mr Clewlow emphasised that the "black urban population is no transient phenomenon."

A social structure including all population groups would therefore have to be created "sooner or later".

However, "before we can create a social structure in our country that will motivate all populations groups to participate in the process of wealth creation, we will need to have the courage and commitment to find an acceptable way to admit the urban black intelligentsia into our political system," he said.

To that end, "it is essential that the private sector accepts its responsibility to supplement basic education," Mr Clewlow said.

He added that unskilled workers could no longer be blamed for "our low productivity".

The onus was "on both government and the private sector to rectify the (existing) situation, with government having to reassess the tax structure to recompense industry for taking on this responsibility."

PAST MISTAKE

Mr Clewlow noted that "rapid urbanisation is taking place in South Africa... According to official statistics, the black population is presently only 31 percent urbanised, but by the year 2000 is expected to rise to 75 percent."

South Africa should not repeat the mistake of the past, when "we were not far-sighted enough to anticipate the pace of urbanisation." — Sapa.

CAMPAIGN TO REVIVE HINDUISM

Durban POST NATAL in English 11-15 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Bobby Harry Persadh]

[Text] The SA Hindu Dharma Sabha has launched a massive national Hindu revival campaign to revitalise Hindu consciousness, concern and commitment at grassroots level, according to Mr Ram Maharaj, the Sabha's president.

Mr Maharaj said: "This co-ordinated and concerted programme includes Hindu revival campaigns, Hindu bhajans and Hindu festivals organised by the Sabha's branches, especially in Chatsworth, Phoenix and Lenasia."

The Montford Hindu Dharma Sabha of Chatsworth will hold a Hindu Festival on Sunday, April 15, at 1 pm at the Hindu Centre of South Africa in Road 703, Montford, Chatsworth. Dr NP Desai, chairman of the SA Hindu Development Foundation will perform the official opening.

Hindu leaders billed to speak are Mr Maharaj, Mr Haribhai Naran, chairman of the Hindu Centre of SA and Mr Puvanasen Balasundaran, secretary of the SA Hindu Youth Movement.

Some of South Africa's leading singers, musicians and dancers will participate in the Hindu Festival. A huge open air Hindu Revival Campaign will be held at the Hindu Centre of SA, Chatsworth, on Sunday, June 3 at 1 pm.

In Phoenenix, a Hindu Revival Campaign will be held at the Redfern Community Hall on Saturday, May 19, at 2 pm. A big Hindu Bhajan Festival will be held at the Stonebridge Community Hall on Sunday, June 10 at 2 pm. This will be followed by an open-air Hindu Festival in Phoenix during July.

A similar festival will be held in Lenasia in August. Groups or individuals wishing to help the SA Hindu Dharma Sabha in its year-long National Revival Campaign are invited to write to the secretary-general, SA Hindu Dharma Sabha, PO Box 56138, Chatsworth, 4030.

CSO: 3400/867

RAND MINES TO EXPAND GOLD PRODUCTION

Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 28 Mar 84 p 3

[Text]

RAND Mines marginal gold producer ERPM has decided to proceed with the first leg of its proposed R157 million Far East Vertical Shaft system, which is to be upgraded to give the mine in additional 80 000 tons of ore a month.

Chairman Mr D T "Dammy" Watt says in his latest statement to shareholders that a total of R9,6 million will be spent on the Far East Vertical system in 1984 — a sum that will be financed internally if the mine's gold price averages R16 000 per kg in 1984 and provided that State assistance remains in force throughout the year.

However, a big question mark hangs over the seven-year project — essential to the future life of the mine — from 1985 onwards, since the funding of the balance of the R157 million remains in the air.

And Mr Watt emphasises that no satisfactory funding arrangements

can be planned until the future of State Aid has been clearly defined.

"It is anticipated that clarity will be obtained before mid-1984 on the nature of State assistance likely to be granted after December 31, 1984, so that funding of capital expenditure in 1985, and beyond, can be finalised.

Mr Watt says that ERPM's total estimated capital expenditure for 1984 is R30,3 million, roughly a third of which will go to the Far East Vertical.

"In view of the company's very substantial capital expenditure programme for 1984 and its strictly limited financial resources, I can see very little prospect of any dividends being declared in 1984," says Mr Watt.

He says that a dividend could only be considered if the gold price shows an unexpected and sustained rise to well over R21 300 per kg.

Underlining the importance of the Far East Vertical Shaft system, Mr Watt says,

"it is admirably positioned to permit optimum exploitation of the areas where the highest grade ore is likely to exist.

"The primary requirement is to complete the ... system as soon as possible.

"Coupling this requirement with the need to become independent of State assistance, it is now proposed that the Far East Vertical Shaft system be upgraded to enable an extra 80 000 tons of ore per month to be mined ..."

Mr Watt says the additional ore will require a mill extension.

Reviewing a year in which ERPM celebrated its 90th birthday and notched up its highest tonnage (2,8 million tons) since 1971, Mr Watt says that ERPM did well in 1983 to keep the increase in unit costs down to 9,7 percent on a year-on-year basis.

"This is well below the rate of inflation in the South African economy and will also, I believe,

prove to be below the rate of increase in costs for the gold mining industry as a whole".

He stresses, however, that the continued increases in costs are alarming and are of major concern to ERPM.

"On-going increases of the magnitude recently experienced cannot be absorbed by low grade mines ... without serious financial implications."

Turning to the gold price, Mr Watt says that the weaker rand against the US dollar provided a cushioning effect for the entire South African gold mining industry.

"The gold price in US dollars has for some time now been primarily and overwhelmingly influenced by the strength of the United States domestic economy and more especially United States interest rates

"There are at present no definite indications of any significant changes impending in the United States economy.

BOTHA PRAISES NATION'S STEEL INDEPENDENCE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Apr 84 p 2

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA was in the strategically enviable position of being independent of foreign sources for steel supply, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said last night.

"The importance of being self-sufficient regarding steel is quite obvious, particularly in the present-day context where threats of trade sanctions are so easily made," he said at a function in Pretoria to celebrate Iscor's 50th anniversary.

Iscor's production had made the country far less vulnerable than it had been during the Second World War when the country had a small measure of self-sufficiency and found itself almost completely isolated from foreign sources of steel supply.

From initial production of

92 500 tons of ingot steel, the organisation had grown to produce over 7-million tons.

Iscor, reckoned to be the 15th largest steel producer in the Free World, was one of the country's largest industrial employers, providing a wide range of jobs for about 60 000 workers, Mr Botha said.

"Half a century ago, when Iscor commenced production here on a modest scale and amidst grave misgivings as to its viability, the existing local steel mills could supply only 18% of the domestic demand.

"We have since made significant progress and today find ourselves in the enviable position of being independent of foreign sources for steel supply, while at the same time exporting to many corners of the world," he said. — Sapa.

SAAWU PRESIDENT DENIES UNION SPLIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

THE PRESIDENT of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Thozamile Gqwetha, yesterday denied that his union had split, and said the three members reported suspended had in fact been expelled.

Responding to reports about the split, Mr Gqwetha said that it was the expelled former officials — Mr Sam Kikine, former general secretary, Mr Herbert Barnabas, former national organiser and Mr Isaac Ngcobo, former national treasurer — who were trying to create a division among workers.

Meanwhile Mr Kikine, one of the expelled executives, has denied being expelled from the union and said: "I will do everything to support the workers' struggle."

Mr Kikine accused Mr Gqwetha and his group of:

- Imposing themselves on workers;
- Causing a split in worker ranks;
- Attempting to register the union;
- Creating confusion in the leadership by walking out of executive meetings; and
- Acting unconstitutionally.

Responding to the accusations, Mr Gqwetha said that the national conference at the weekend resolved to expel the members who were suspended in February.

He denied that the workers were divided as could be indicated by the attendance at the weekend congress.

Appeal

The expelled members were given a chance to appeal in terms of the constitution, but they failed to do so. They could re-apply for membership in 1985.

STRIKING STUDENTS THREATEN TO BOYCOTT ATHLETIC COMPETITIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text]

STRIKING students — estimated at more than 2 000 — at the trouble-torn D H Peta and Flavivus Mareka High Schools in Atteridgeville yesterday threatened not to compete in the local inter-high school athletics competitions today unless their demands were met.

And students at Flavivus Mareka, which joined the boycott on Wednesday, yesterday also called for the abolishment of corporal punishment, alleging that they were punished with "kieries, T-squares and belts" by two male teachers.

Students interviewed from both schools yesterday vowed: "We will not participate in the inter-high schools competitions unless our demands are met forthwith."

Their demands included the introduction of a Students' Representative Council.

Parents

Students at the D H Peta High School complained about the authority's decision that

students would only be readmitted if they came with their parents.

A spokesperson for the local Recreation Department yesterday confirmed that the inter-high schools athletics competitions were scheduled for today, "but we also don't know if the competition will ever take place."

Those scheduled to run the competition had already been nominated by the teachers, the recreation officer said.

Stones

Students at D H Peta gathered at the morning assembly yesterday and then proceeded to their classes while others chanted freedom songs. Later, a group of senior male students pelted them with stones and forced them out of their classes, a source close to the pupils said.

The entire student body left for their respective homes at about 8.30 am.

Mr A M L Combrink, regional inspector of the Department of Education and Training (Det), yesterday confirmed the boycott of classes at both schools and added:

"The closure of the schools is seriously under consideration. Although it is difficult to assess the situation — which changes almost every hour — it is no use keeping these schools open when there is no tuition taking place.

Mr Combrink said the situation was normal at the Saulridge, Saulville and Dr W F Nkomo High Schools. Classes at Hofmeyr High had been suspended until Monday. It was also back to normal at the Soshanguve High School where about 1 000 students boycotted classes on Monday and Tuesday.

CSO: 3400/867

BRIEFS

FIRED METAL WORKERS--The Fosatu-affiliated Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) is to hold consultations with hundreds of its members who have been retrenched by B and S Engineering and Steelbrite of Brits in Bophuthatswana. Mawu's spokesman told The Sowetan yesterday that the company has closed down one of its plants--Steelbrite--and laid off about 240 workers. These received small severance pay. The company became the scene of a major labour dispute last year when Mawu's struggle for recognition was strongly resisted, and a shop stewards' committee was dismissed. This was followed by a work stoppage to pressure management to reinstate the sacked workers. Management later dismissed the entire workforce and re-employed 400 of the 600 workers. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Apr 84 p 5]

CSO: 3400/867

FIGURES ON ZANZIBARI VOTER TURNOUT PROJECTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Some 232,024 Zanzibaris are expected to vote at 217 polling centres during the April 19 Isles presidential election, Shihata reported yesterday.

The Director of the Zanzibar Electoral Commission, Ndugu Ussi Khamis Haji yesterday told a two-day seminar for returning officers and their assistants that the registration response had proved the political maturity of Zanzibaris in exercising their constitutional rights, thus defeating enemies who had intended to frustrate the 26-day exercise.

The Commission had earlier estimated to register 250,000 people.

The Director, who commended all those who turned up to register and registration officials, said the current registration figure was well above that of the 1980 general elections which was only 199,946 people.

The breakdown for each of the ten districts in the Isles is as follows:

Zanzibar North "A" 23,691; Zanzibar North "B" (13,960); Zanzibar Central (14,005); Zanzibar South (10,126); Zanzibar West (15,481); Zanzibar Urban (55,899); Chake Chake (21,458); Micheweni (23,996); Mkoani (25,114) and Wete (28,294).

Ndugu Haji said every polling station would cater for between 300 to 350 people. During the 1980 polls, there were 723 polling stations.

The two-day seminar, organised by the Electoral Commission, yesterday discussed important aspects of the Zanzibar 1980 Elections Act to be observed on this year's election day.

Election will be held throughout Pemba and Zanzibar during which people would vote 'yes' or 'no' to Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who is the sole candidate.

Ndugu Mwinyi is the Interim Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolution Council and Interim President of Zanzibar.

The election follows last January's resignation of Ndugu Aboud Jumbe from the posts of the Isles President and Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council.

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE REPORTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text] Tanzania will assist Mozambique in developing curriculum and programmes for primary schools and teachers training colleges, the Minister for National Education, Ndugu Jackson Makweta, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Makweta said that his ministry would send experts to Mozambique to assist in the work and render necessary expertise.

At the moment, he said, his ministry would work out ways of rendering such assistance effectively.

Ndugu Makweta made the pledge during talks with the visiting Mozambican delegation led by the Minister for Education, Ndugu Gracia Machel, during which she asked for assistance in the education field.

Ndugu Gracia Machel, who visited various primary schools and teachers training colleges, said she was impressed by Tanzania's education system, adding that Mozambique was eager to learn from Tanzania's experience.

She said that her ministry intended to send teachers to colleges of national education in Tanzania to gain such experience.

She praised Tanzania's efforts in promoting education for all and particularly for the disabled persons. "What remains now is to develop it further using available local resources," she suggested.

The Mozambican delegation which toured Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Coast and Iringa regions, was also impressed by the Universal Primary Education (UPE) and adult education programmes.

The seven-man delegation left for home yesterday.

CSO: 3400/868

KIBITI ROAD PROJECT RUNS OUT OF FUNDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by Musa Lupatu]

[Text] Work on the Nangurukuru-Kilwa/Masoko road project being undertaken by the Mwananchi Engineering and Contracting Corporation (MECCO) is held up because of inadequate flow of funds, transport problems and lack of fuel.

MECCO officials, accompanying a team of Members of Parliament who visited the project, said they had so far cleared only seven of the 20 kilometres of the road due to the problems.

The officials said the Ministry of Works was yet to compensate peasants for crops destroyed during survey work in 1982. Bush clearing by MECCO started on March 6 this year, but stopped on March 25 apparently because of, among others, the compensation issue.

The advisory team of MPs, led by the MP for Mtwara urban, Ndugu Austin Shaba, made a two-day tour of the project last week.

MECCO, who were awarded the 68.5m/- contract after the ministry had revoked an earlier contract with Messrs J.S. Ladwa, have so far cleared seven kilometres of the 20-kilometre road.

Kilwa District Party Secretary, Ndugu J.C. Mwageni, told the 13-man committee that the compensation problem was pending even after four reminders by the district authorities between August 13, 1982 and August 25, 1983.

Following the revelations and others connected with the building of the Nangurukuru base camp as well as storage of the road equipment, and the whole issue of financing the project; the committee members questioned the seriousness of the ministry over the project.

It is understood that peasants were suspicious they might not be paid for their crops and houses earmarked for demolition during the road alignment work that has begun and, therefore, were reluctant to negotiate with MECCO unless their earlier claims with the ministry were settled.

No figure for the earlier claims were given, but MECCO has estimated that 500,000/- would be needed for compensation of crops alone. The figure for houses would be arrived at after assessment by valuers who are expected from Lindo soon.

MECCO Chief Engineer Ndugu Richard Lupili told the committee that construction work on the cleared portion would begin in June as scheduled even if the compensation problem would not have been resolved.

However, people interviewed in Masoko are of the opinion that because the peasants would need enough time to construct new houses, work schedule for the MECCO portion of the project estimated to last 30 months might be affected.

Regarding financing of the 330-kilometre Kibiti-Lindi project, it was hinted that no donor for the project was forthcoming. The ministry is, however, hopeful that a donor for the Matandu Bridge, estimated to cost 120m/- could be obtained.

There are reports that the uprooted Matandu Bridge never reached the war-front, and an official of the ministry, Ndugu Bakari Liamba, who had accompanied the committee, could not explain its whereabouts.

The committee said the bridge should be returned because negotiations with the would-be financier for the bridge may take a long time and this could further delay the project.

Equipment for the project now undertaken by the ministry from Nangurukuru to Matandu and by MECCO from Nangurukuru to Kilwa/Masoko, were obtained through a 100m/- Japanese soft loan. Most of these have been lying in the open since 1980 when they arrived at the base camp.

The equipment which include 35 caterpillars, 5/-ton isuzu trucks, 20 pickups, 20 dumpers, two mobile workshops and six generators are said to have been damaged or their parts stolen when the Tanzania People's Defence Force (TPDF) were handling the project. Officials estimate 2/m- would be needed to repair damaged parts.

The resident engineer, Ndugu Gadiel Minja, told the committee that six pickups had broken chassis, six trucks have no differentials, and that one ten-ton truck has seized engine. He said further that three alternators from pneumatic rollers had been stolen.

CSO: 3400/868

SHINYANGA COTTON EARNINGS REPORTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Cotton growers in Shinyanga Region earned 341,034,214 05 from 56,777,518 kilogrammes (kgs) of cotton at the end of the buying season this year, the Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) Regional Manager, Ndugu Andrew Mashamba, has said.

Ndugu Mashamba said at the weekend that this season's crop was bigger than the previous season's when 52,958,895 kgs worth 247,593,644 10 was produced, Shihata reported.

He said good cotton husbandry by growers and the Party and government campaign on timely planting use of insecticides and weeding were the major contributory factors to the improved yield.

Ndugu Mashamba said the region produced 56,335,349 kgs of AR Grade and 442,169 kgs of BR Grade compared to 52,362,003 kgs of AR and 596,892 kgs of BR Grades last season.

He said 98,022 bales had been ginned. Of these, 88,873 bales had been railed to Dar es Salaam, 7,121 were still at railway stations and 2,028 bales were at various ginneries awaiting transportation.

There were 2,546,005 kgs equivalent to 9,835 bales still unginned, he added.

With 107,857 bales produced during the season, Shinyanga Region was now leading in cotton growing in the country, the manager observed.

Ndugu Mashamba said had the weather been favourable, the region could have attained its projected production of 120,000 bales.

At the weekend the Cotton Authority reported that it had bought more than 140 million kilogrammes worth 824m- during the 1983 84 season.

The reports said the purchases reflected a .10 percent increase compared to the previous season when the authority bought 127 million kilogrammes worth 594m-.

Acting General Manager of TCA, Ndugu George Wassira, told Radio Tanzania that this season's crop might be affected by the late rains in the growing areas.

He, however, urged growers to take good care of the crop.

CSO: 3400/868

SALIM CLARIFIES STAND ON ANTI-UNION VIEWS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by Mbeni Mwanatongoni]

[Text] People who aired anti-union views during the debate on the proposed Union and Zanzibar Government constitutional changes will not be punished because they were expressing their opinion democratically.

A member of the Central Committee of the Party National Executive Committee, (NEC) Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, said here yesterday that the Government will not retaliate against authors of the condemned views because they were exercising their democratic entitlement to personal opinion.

He told members of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council and Zanzibar government leaders that the debate on the proposed changes was conducted through legitimate organs.

He said most of the anti-union views were baseless, but added that they were a timely pointer to poor administration of some Union matters.

Ndugu Salim, who is also the Head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the NEC Secretariat, said the Party had formed a special committee to study constructive criticism raised against the Union during the debate on constitutional changes.

The 14-member committee, chaired by NEC Central Committee member Salim Amour comprising members from Zanzibar and the Mainland, will also analyse claims that the present set-up of the Union jeopardises the status of Zanzibar, he said.

The committee, formed by the NEC Secretariat in February this year, will soon submit its report to the Party, he said, adding that measures to strengthen the Union will be taken on the basis of the report.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Salim, who is also the Tanzania Minister for Foreign Affairs, urged the people of Zanzibar to give Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi a big Yes in the presidential election scheduled for April 19 because he had proved capable during the transition period.

He told Zanzibar leaders that Ndugu Mwinyi, who is the sole presidential candidate, would restore harmony and unity which were vital for the development of Zanzibar.

Some 232,024 people have registered for the election to be conducted at 728 polling stations throughout Zanzibar.

Ndugu Mwinyi (59), a Minister of State in Vice-President Aboud Jumbe's Office, was named Interim President of Zanzibar when Ndugu Jumbe resigned last January.

CSO: 3400/868

WORK ON MTERA HYDROPOWER PROJECT TO BEGIN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text] Work on the Mtera hydropower project to cost over one billion shillings is expected to start next month, the Managing Director of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Ndugu Salvatore Mosha, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Addressing newsmen, Ndugu Mosha said the project is the third phase of the Great Ruaha complex, would be financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), KFW of West Germany, the Norwegian Development Agency (NORAD), Kuwait, the World Bank and Italy. Total cost is 1.124.174.728/-.

He said part of the equipment for the construction of the project was expected to arrive in Tanzania any time from now. Mobilisation of resources was currently underway.

Ndugu Mosha said that on completion, Mtera would be able to generate 8-megawatts, bringing Tanzania installed power capacity to 327 megawatts.

He said the 327 megawatts would be sufficient to meet national power requirements to between 1992 and 1993. "The implication of this is that from now onwards we will have to look for a project which will take over from 1993," he said.

He explained that the World Bank was currently financing TANESCO's long term project aimed at identifying other sources of hydropower which would augment the present hydropower supply after 1993.

Ndugu Mosha said the Mtera hydropower project expected to be completed by mid 1988 would find the Iringa-dodoma grid line currently under construction, ready. The 220kv Italian-financed grid line is expected to be completed mid next year.

Other grid lines, to be served by Mtera include the Coastal grid, the south west extension to Mbeya and the north west to Mwanza regions. The south west grid line would be completed early next year while the Mwanza grid would be completed in 1988.

Ndugu Mosha said the main civil works would be undertaken by an Italian firm, Messrs Cogefar of Milan. Other works to be undertaken with their firms in brackets, are penstock steel lining and gates or piping (Sadelmi Cogepi of Milan, Italy), turbines, piperwork and crane (Kvaerner Brug of Oslo, Norway).

Other works are transformers (National Industri of Drammen, Norway), generators (Tecnomasio Italiano Brown Boveri of Italy) and electrical equipment (West Germany).

Commenting on power problems in Mwanza, Ndugu Mosha said the situation had improved quite considerably. He said they had been able to raise power output from 3.5 to 8 megawatts, bringing a 50 percent power reliability in the town.

The new development, he said, enabled most of the industries in the town to operate at satisfactory levels. For instance Mwatex, he said, was now able to operate two uninterrupted shifts.

Ndugu Mosha said plans were underway to repair other generators in the town. This, he hastened to add, would depend on the availability of money to buy spare parts.

CSO: 3400/868

FREE TRANSPORT TO BE PROVIDED TO ISLES PEASANTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The Zanzibar Revolutionary Government is finalising special arrangements to offer free transport to peasants to enable them attend their fields in time as an incentive to make them more productive, Shihata reported.

The interim Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, told thousands of people after a massive rally at Chaani Primary School grounds, Zanzibar North "A" District yesterday that already three heavy duty trucks have been released by the government to serve peasants of Upenja, Makoba and Kinyasini.

When utilisation of the trucks starts, peasants would have to assemble at specific chosen places where the trucks would pick them to their shambas in the mornings and back after the day's work.

Ndugu Mwinyi, who is also the interim President of Zanzibar, said similar arrangements would be made for other places where peasants face transportation problems during cultivation and harvesting seasons.

He said the government was making efforts to raise the present standard of living so that workers and peasants in the Isles used their capabilities to produce more.

The government recently announced pay rises to workers in Zanzibar and Pemba effective from the beginning of next month.

Ndugu Mwinyi also said that necessary inputs for the farmers would be supplies to all peasants irrespective of whether they have individual plots or were engaged in cooperative farming.

Ndugu Mwinyi, who also visited peasants of Mungwi, is today expected to tour Zanzibar North "B" District.

Meanwhile, the Director of the Zanzibar Electoral Commission, Ndugu Ussi Khamis Haji, has said that under the 1980 Act only registered voters will be allowed to vote during the Presidential election scheduled for April 19. Ndugu Mwinyi is the sole candidate.

He told Zanzibar Television yesterday that under normal circumstances, no registered voter would be allowed to vote outside the district in which he/she had previously registered.

Ndugu Ussi said, however, that according to Section 18 of the 1980 Electoral Act, if a registered voter moved to another district he must be allowed to vote under special permission from the Commission.

He said where permission is granted, such a voter had to report immediately to election supervisors and ask them for fresh registration there.

On doing this, he said, the supervisors must retain the previous registration card from the voter and return it to the Commission.

The Electoral Commission has prepared transfer forms for this purpose, he said.

In Dar es Salaam, the Zanzibar Shipping Corporation announced yesterday that it has made special arrangements to ferry to Zanzibar and back those who have registered themselves for the Isles presidential election.

CSO: 3400/868

GOVERNMENT ALLOCATES FUNDS FOR DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text] The Government has set aside foreign exchange for importation of raw materials to produce soap, tooth paste and cooking oil, the National Assembly was told here yesterday.

The Minister for Trade, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi, told the House that production of soap started last month and that the Bank of Tanzania had already approved funds for the importation of a plant for processing toothpaste raw materials.

The plant, with a capacity to process 72 percent of the required raw materials, is expected to start operating in the second half of this year.

According to the Minister, the Government directed the BOT to allocate money for the importation of raw materials to satisfy the country's demand until the end of this year.

The directive has been agreed upon at all levels, he said, adding that "this programme would enable us to attain self-sufficiency by a big margin through the use of local raw materials."

On soap production from tallow (raw material) obtained through the assistance of the Danish government, Ndugu Nyang'anyi said production was continuing at an average of 67.8 percent of the total national demand. Soap was being distributed to all regions at set quotas, he added.

As the country awaited the arrival and commissioning of the raw materials plant for tooth paste production, the Minister explained, small amounts of raw materials had been ordered and production had started.

Early this year, the Government had planned to import the said consumer goods from Kenya due to the increased demand for the products which was further caused by, among other things, late delivery of raw materials, including vegetable oil seeds.

The Minister told the House that the relevant institutions were then directed to find out from Kenya and Zimbabwe the prices, mode of payment and delivery schedules after payment agreement had been reached.

Answers to the inquiries were obtained, Ndugu Nyang'anyi explained, adding however, that before plans to order the goods were fully executed, unfavourable developments occurred.

He mentioned these as drought conditions and delayed delivery of crude oil from abroad following a breakdown in the high seas of a vessel that was bringing the oil.

The Government was then forced to purchase some 60,000 tonnes of maize and refined oil products under emergency from abroad because of the mishaps. The importation consumed most of the foreign exchange reserve, he said.

The Government has therefore shelved plans to import the goods from Kenya and concentrate on local production, the Minister explained.

CSO: 3400/868

BRIEFS

MALAWI USE OF PORT--Malawi's businessmen have expressed a strong desire to increase the use of Dar es Salaam port for their import and export cargo. The executive chairman of the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA), Ndugu Peter S. Macha, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday, "They have a strong desire to use the port. They want to make it their permanent outlet to the sea." Ndugu Macha, who led a three-man team to Malawi from March 9 to 16 this year, to seek clients for the port, said more Malawian businessmen would start using the port soon. He said the Malawians started last year. By last December they had carried 29,000 tonnes of general cargo through Dar es Salaam. Normally Malawi channels its cargo from overseas through Mozambique and South Africa ports. Ndugu Macha said the Malawians have realised that it was far cheaper to transport through Dar es Salaam rather than through the south. The route is about 3,700 km and takes about two weeks to transport the cargo between the two points, he added. The other members of the three-man delegation included an Assistant General Manager of THA, Ndugu Anderson N. Kida, and the traffic Manager of the Zambia-Tanzania Road Service (ZTRS), Ndugu Stephen Kwetukia. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Apr 84 p 1]

YUGOSLAVIA CO-OPERATION--Belgrade, Sunday--The head of Yugoslavia's team to the Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation with Tanzania has said there is wide scope for further bilateral co-operation between the two non-aligned countries in various development sectors. Ndugu Djordje Jakovljevic said in an interview here the biggest possibilities of further Yugoslav-Tanzania co-operation lay in the fields of agriculture, mining and water resources and irrigation. Yugoslavia could also co-operate with Tanzania in tourism and fishing, areas in which he said his country had great international experience. "Generally speaking, we have very good relations with Tanzania and we feel there is need to further improve this co-operation and make it more concrete," he said. The Joint Committee is scheduled to meet at a yet unconfirmed date this year over developing this co-operation, he added. When a Tanzanian delegation which attended the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) session here last year met Ndugu Jakovljevic, it was agreed that the meeting should be held in Dar es Salaam. Ndugu Jakovljevic, who is also member of the Federal Executive Council (Government) and President of the Federal Committee for Labour, Health and Social Welfare, said the Yugoslav side was already preparing for the session. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Apr 84 p 1]

ZANZIBAR FISHING--The Zanzibar fishing corporation will receive 24 million/- from the Federal Republic of Germany to reactivate fishing activities on the isles, the General Manager of the Zanzibar Fishing Corporation, Ndugu Salehe Sidiki said in Zanzibar yesterday. In collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) the corporation spent 700,000/- to buy fishing equipment from Japan and the United Kingdom. The equipment is expected to arrive in Zanzibar next month. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Apr 84 p 3]

CSO: 3400/868

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